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ON this Rosh Hashana, glancing backward over the past year our recollections are painful, and glancing forward our hopes are uncertain.

NEW YEAR certain. Last year at this time, we entered on the New Year confident in the stability of the Government and of the economy. At the same time there was a lessening of international tensions too, which, though unresolved, were relieved by the anticipation that once the U.S. elections were completed Mr. Khrushchev and a new Washington administration might sit down together and talk about peaceful competition and co-existence.

Now, on the eve of 5722, we face a period of deep uncertainty. Although we have elected a new Knesset, we do not know when or even how a new government will be established. Mr. Ben-Gurion's letters to the President and the Mapai Secretariat burden the thoughts of his supporters as well as his opponents. Moreover, the deeper social problems disturbing our communal life are far from being resolved. Religious and secular are still terms descriptive more of division than cooperation. At the same time, one of the few encouraging factors to be noted is the appreciable rise in immigration. Streaming in from various countries, these people, seeking new homes and freedom, are filled with hope that we dare not dim. Further ahead an understanding with the neighbouring Arab nations seems no closer than at any time in the past.

But our troubled contemplation of the domestic scene is completely overshadowed by our apprehension about the world at large. In Berlin, Soviet and Allied tanks are poised only a few feet apart, and in East and West, men are once again being mobilized not for peace-time or even gold-war armies but for battle training. And so, accompanying the sounds of the shofar in Jewish communities the world over this year, is the dissonance of atomic explosions—now in the atmosphere above Central Asia, soon in the underground recesses of New Mexico and no one is willing to predict with confidence that this competition will not turn to open and all-out conflict.

For those with vivid memories, history seems to be repeating the story of the 1930s. The fear of war has once again intruded into the marrow of our lives, though it is doubtful whether this time we can truly appreciate the horror it forebodes. Like the ancients we approach this New Year 5722 as a time when the forces of chaos are doing battle with the forces of life, contemplating not only the possibilities of the future, but whether a future is possible. And, nurtured by the intensity of our fears and our hopes, we are ready to see a special meaning in the ancient words: Remember us for life, O King, who delights in life; inscribe us in the Book of Life, for thy sake....



West Sees Disparity As 'K' Spurns Ban

Mr. Khrushchev yesterday rejected the Anglo-American proposal for an immediate ban on nuclear tests in the atmosphere and accused the two Western allies of trying to "whitewash" their stand on the nuclear issue.

Instead, he urged the U.S. and Britain to tackle the "basic problem of our time" — general and complete disarmament.

"Let us seek seriously, in good faith, a solution to the question of concluding a German peace treaty so as to arrest in good time the sliding of states into the inferno of a rocket-nuclear war."

President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan last Sunday gave the Soviet Premier until yesterday to reply to their proposal, saying that after that it would be considered withdrawn.

Last night the two Western leaders replied promptly to Mr. Khrushchev's rejection. In a joint statement issued in Washington and London they expressed "the deepest regret" that he turned down their appeal immediately to halt tests producing fallout.

"This action contrasts vividly with the Soviet Union's own repeated expressions of concern as to the health hazards of such testing," the statement declared.

It added that the U.S. and Britain reaffirm their readiness to negotiate a control of nuclear test-ban agreement the widest possible scope.

Russian 'Heartache'

Mr. Khrushchev said in the statement handed over to the British and U.S. Ambassadors in Moscow yesterday that Russia had been compelled "with an aching heart" to resume experimental blasts.

He said the Soviet Union had set off fewer nuclear explosions than the U.S., Britain and France and had the right to claim an equal number of test explosions with the Western powers.

"The Western proposal," he claimed, "ought to ensure for the Western powers and their allies in the aggressive military blocs unilateral military advantages to the detriment of the security interests of the Soviet Union and the other Socialist states."

Mr. Khrushchev said that "what we are offered is that Britain and the U.S. let alone France — which is in general left outside this proposal — should obtain an opportunity to go on improving their nuclear weapons, inasmuch as this proposal does not cover experimental nuclear weapons blasts underground and in outer space."

The Governments of the U.S. and Britain were striving, and not for the first time, to reduce the nuclear weapon test ban to the prohibition of holding such tests in the atmosphere, he said.

Agreement to discontinue only one type of tests — in the atmosphere — would be a deception, Mr. Khrushchev went on, because it could give rise to harmful and dangerous illusions that steps were being taken to discontinue the arms race, while actually all states would continue in a sort of legalized way to improve the available types of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

POLISH BUYING RUSH AFTER WAR RUMOURS

WARSAW (Reuters). — Two Polish newspapers said yesterday that a rush on supplies of sugar and flour was being caused by people listening to unfounded rumours of an imminent war. Reports said people were withdrawing their savings and selling valuables to buy the goods.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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40,000 U.S. Troops Going To Europe

The U.S. Defence Secretary, Mr. Robert McNamara, announced in Washington yesterday that about 40,000 additional regular army troops would be sent to Europe "in the immediate future."

Earlier yesterday the British Defence Minister, Mr. Harold Watkinson, told a Conservative Party rally in London that Britain intends forming a new combat-ready division for swift movement to Germany "if the situation worsens."

(This described the U.S. decision as a "new step towards the further aggravation of international tension.")

At the same time Mr. McNamara announced the impending dispatch of troops, the U.S. Defence Department said the transport of American dependents to Europe would be suspended beginning on October 9.

This suspension, it said, covered all means of travel, and applied to the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

It would apply to dependents of both combat troops (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



The Acting doyen of the Diplomatic Corps. Librarian Ambassador Ernest Jerome Yancy, chats with President Ben-Zvi after extending Rosh Hashana greetings on behalf of the Corps Friday morning.

Ben-Gurion Seen Not Insisting On Mapai Cabinet Majority

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mapai will insist that Mr. David Ben-Gurion head the future Coalition, while giving Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, the task of paving the way for such a Coalition.

This emerged after a long meeting on Friday of the Mapai Coalition Negotiations Committee including Mr. Ben-Gurion. It was decided that the Mapai Secretariat should meet on Wednesday or Thursday to approve of the tactics to be employed in achieving this aim.

It is understood that the demand for a Mapai majority in the Cabinet, if this means that Mapai has given up that demand, I think there is a possibility of finding an acceptable solution to all outstanding questions, such as Coalition discipline," Mr. Rosen said.

Other Liberal sources stressed that they would not agree to enter a Coalition with Mapai in the majority — at least not with Ben-Gurion as head of government. These sources expressed the opinion that Mapai was giving up its original demand anyhow.

A thorny question in the Coalition negotiations will be the question of parliamentary control of the army through some channel other than the Minister of Defence. It is understood that Mr. Ben-Gurion is strongly opposed to any form of political control such as a "defence council." He would not even hear of a special ministerial committee on defence, though this solution would be acceptable, so it seems, to all present Coalition partners, including Abud Ha'avoda.

State of Emergency In Ghana Strike

ACCRA (Reuters). — The Government yesterday declared a limited state of emergency in the town of Takoradi and Sekondi after platoons of steel-helmeted riot police yesterday dispersed groups of strikers outside government and commercial offices here.

The emergency order also covers railway and harbour property throughout Ghana.

The strikers — about 5,000 railwaymen, dock workers and other government employees — were protesting against deductions from their wages under Ghana's recent austerity budget.

De Gaulle Has Narrow Escape from OAS Bomb

Most Powerful Bomb Used

By MAURICE CARE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Interior Minister Roger Frey told your correspondent yesterday that the bomb used in the attempt on President de Gaulle was so powerful, containing "far more" than the 4 kgs. of high explosive reported by the local press, that if it had functioned properly it would certainly have blown the presidential car to smithereens.

Not only that, but a holocaust might easily have occurred as the other vehicles in the convoy travelling at 150 kmas. an hour would have piled up onto the wreckage of the first car.

The terrorist ignited the fuse by means of a switch hidden among roadside trees linked to the bomb by a wire buried 20 cms. underground. While the identity of the would-be assassin was not revealed, it was said he is an Algerian European settler who was, by sheer chance, stopped by the police as he was driving a car containing the bomb switch and other material.

At a press conference yesterday afternoon, M. Frey intimated that the assassination was supposed to serve as the signal for a week-end putsch, launched by the Secret Army Organisation (O.A.S.), which, with the support of fascist elements, including the notorious pre-World War II "Hooded Men," intended to set up a totalitarian regime.

M. Frey attached particular importance to the arrest last night of one of the editors of the neo-Nazi weekly "Rivar," named Bouquet, who "squealed" on his plastic bomb terrorist companions.

The bomb, in the form of a bag, contained 10 kgs. of high explosive, enough to destroy a whole block of buildings, it is learned. Gen. de Gaulle's car drove through a lake of flames, nine by two metres, from a jerrycan filled with petrol, designed as a detonator.

Treachery in the Elysee Palace is suspected as none but the President and his wife, who accompanied him, knew until a few minutes before their departure that they intended to go to Colombey.

The press speculated that a member of Gen. de Gaulle's immediate entourage is acting as an O.A.S. spy.

Would-be Assassin Confesses

PARIS. — President de Gaulle escaped a carefully organized right-wing attempt on his life Friday night and an unidentified person was arrested and confessed his role in the attempt, Interior Minister Roger Frey said yesterday.

The man was arrested after his blacked-out car crashed into a ditch near the scene of the attempt.

M. Frey said that the attempt against Gen. de Gaulle's life "was certainly organized by the O.A.S." The O.A.S. (Secret Army Organisation) is a right-wing European group which violently opposed Gen. de Gaulle's Algerian policies.

M. Frey also announced that two generals had been put under arrest as being among the principal chiefs of the O.A.S. in metropolitan France. He did not, however, specifically link them with the attempt on the President's life.

The generals were identified as Paul Vansem, former Assistant Commander-in-Chief of French forces in Germany, and a General Chevreton.

A third man, Maurice Gimbere, a businessman arrested on his way to Algiers Friday, appeared to be O.A.S. treasurer for metropolitan France, M. Frey said.

Ring Not Broken

M. Frey said despite the arrest of the unnamed person who had confessed and the two generals, the O.A.S. had not yet been broken up, "but it has just been dealt some severe blows."

On Friday night Gen. de Gaulle's limousine sped through a wall of flames along a lonely country road. Gendarmes later found a 4-kg. charge of plastic near an inflammable mixture which had been touched off along the road. But the plastic charge failed to explode. Only the detonator and the petrol can which was one of the charges exploded, damaging a headlamp of the General's car.

The incident occurred about 2100 G.M.T. 01 p.m. by telephone.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Defence Ministry of the eight-nation Warsaw Pact have ended a two-day meeting in Warsaw, East announced last night.

President Tsuboko said last night the Eastern Army had been put on a state of alert following official reports from Moscow that the Central Commission Government had decided to end Katanga's independence by force.



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The Weather
 Weather Synopsis: Upper ridge shift causes a slight rise in temperature. No significant change is expected during Rosh Hashana.

ARRIVALS
 Judge Yehezkel Ben-Zion, from Europe (by El Al).
 Judge Hadasah Ben-Zion, from Europe (by El Al).
 Mr. I. B. Duvdevani, Director of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department, from Europe (by El Al).
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DEPARTURES
 Mr. Shmuel Mikunis, M.K., for Moscow to represent the Israel Communist Party (by El Al).
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George Meany, U.S. Labour Head Due Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter
 TEL AVIV. — President of the 13-million-member A.F.L.-C.I.O. is due here today on a four-day visit as a guest of the Histadrut.

During his stay, the labour leader will meet President Ben-Zion, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, and Foreign Minister Golda Meir and will hold talks with Secretary-General Aharon Becker of the Histadrut.

Accompanying Mr. Meany on his visit is the Vice-President of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., Mr. George Harrison, who is chairman of the United States Jewish Committee and General Secretary of the Railway Workers Union.

Mr. Meany, who is considered a long-time friend of Israel, understood to be a link between the West and the new states in Asia and Africa. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. is the main financial supporter of the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute.

While here, Mr. Meany, together with his wife, will also visit the stadium to be named after him in Nazareth.

Nation Readies for New Year

Messages Call for World Peace

Jerusalem Post Staff
 Israel will be making last-minute preparations today for the two-day Rosh Hashana holiday which begins this evening.

President Ben-Zion will attend services at his regular place of worship, the Hama (Rehavia) Synagogue in Jerusalem. Chief Rabbi Nissim will have a minyan at his home, as in previous years.

The Chief Rabbi has received a large number of greetings from Israel and abroad. One was from the Jewish community in Yugoslavia, but so far none has been received from behind the Iron Curtain.

The Ministry for Religious Affairs has distributed 25 Torah scrolls to immigrant settlements, as well as 150 shofarot at the reduced price of IL18. It has also distributed 1,500 festival prayer books, and has arranged for cantors to conduct services in hospitals and outlying settlements.

Tomorrow morning at 10, the shofar brought here from the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp will be sounded in the Mt. Zion synagogue. Several services for the various communities will be held on the mountain on both days of the holiday.

Thousands of hassidim are expected to arrive in Jerusalem today to spend the festival with their rebbe. Services will be held at the Hadassah hospital in Ein Karem for staff and ambulatory patients.

Members of the consular corps and representatives of the minorities on Friday visited the Jerusalem District Representative and conveyed their greetings for the new year.

B-G Thanks U Nu
 The Prime Minister has sent Premier U Nu of Burma a cable thanking him for his stand at the Belgrade conference.

President's Rosh Hashana Greetings

To all citizens of the State of Israel, of all communities and faiths, I send this message of my blessings for the New Year, the Year 5722, which now dawns happily upon us. May it be a Year of Well-being and Prosperity!

To the men of the Defence Forces of Israel and of all our security formations, who stand ever ready and vigilant at their posts, to the men of village and of frontier — all these, the living rampart of the nation and its generations to come — I send a special greeting: May your ranks be blessed!

To all our brethren of the House of Israel in the countries of dispersion, wherever they be, who lift their eyes to the Land of their Fathers and stretch out helping hands to the Jewish people, I send a special greeting: May your ranks be blessed!

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Public Casals and his wife being greeted on their arrival on Friday by Sgan Aluf Nahman Karmi of the Defence Ministry. To Mr. Casals' left is Mr. Aharon Propes of the Government Tourist Corporation.

Casals Here on 3-Week Visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter
 TEL AVIV. — World renowned cellist Pablo Casals received an enthusiastic and unorganized welcome when he arrived at Lod Airport on Friday for a three-week stay in Israel.

Casals will give performances as part of the music festival and preside over the International "Casals" cello contest.

The 55-year-old cellist was officially received by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Golda Meir, the Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Teddy Kollek, and fellow-musicians Isaac Stern, Sessia Schneider and Eugene Istomin.

While almost half the newspapermen invited by the Government Tourist Corporation to "cover" the arrival were refused entry onto the tarmac, dozens of the cellist's fans from the musical academy were allowed to meet him at the airport.

Mr. Carlos Nogues, Spanish Republic in Israel and who is Casals' oldest friend, accompanied him to the tarmac, although he had his passport with him and a special handwritten invitation from the Foreign Minister.

At the same time, the Court allowed the police to submit a request for amending the charge sheet.

Judge Bazak accepted the defence claim that the charge sheet was invalid because it was improperly drafted with the single charge against the accused — illegal assembly — based on three separate charges, one criminal and two misdemeanours.

The motive for the murder of Ethel and Moshe Bernstein is believed to be robbery. They had received IL4,500 in person, restitution from Germany a short time before the killing.

Bible Quiz Finalists Named

The Bible Quiz Executive on Thursday listed the 13 candidates who will participate in the national finals of the competition.

Under the rules of the competition, only the district champions automatically enter the finals while the other candidates are chosen by points.

The district finalists are: Mr. Yitzhak Shalev and Mr. Yitche Alshekh, of Jerusalem (27 points each); Mr. Ya'acov Enk, of Tel Aviv (27 points); Mr. Ya'acov Honari, of Rehovot (25 points); and Mr. Mordechai Schwartz, of Haifa (25 points).

The candidates chosen on the basis of points include: Mr. Ya'acov Shimon, of Jerusalem (25 points); Mr. Shimon Winkler, of Jerusalem (25 points); Mr. Moshe Yitzchak, of Haifa (25 points); Mr. Michael Fadid, of Rehovot (21 points); Mr. Yehonatan Shimon, of Tel Aviv (21 points); Mr. Rami Gracian, of Rehovot (21 points); and Mr. Gedalia Stein, of Haifa (21 points).

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Development Ministry Tells Firms to Defy Finance Authority

Jerusalem Post Reporter
 TEL AVIV. — The Director-General of the Ministry of Development, Mr. Menachem Bader, has ordered the companies under his Ministry's jurisdiction to disregard the new "Government Companies Authority."

Mr. Bader will protest in writing to the Ministry of Finance and to Mr. Amir against the formation of the Authority. A Ministry of Development spokesman branded the Authority last Friday, as "an attempt by the Finance Ministry to gain control of the companies and to manage the principles of procedure on development of the companies; to appoint the general manager and treasurer of each new company; and to manage all matters concerning the financing of these firms, their wage and manpower policies."

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, has not yet responded to the Finance Ministry's demand that the companies under his Ministry's jurisdiction should be subject to the new "Government Companies Authority."

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Nissim Message On Kol Yisrael

Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim last night called on the intellectual and spiritual leaders of Israel and the world to turn their attention to the dangers of mankind which are latent in the arms race.

In a Rosh Hashana message broadcast over Kol Yisrael, Rabbi Nissim deplored the fact that materialism was rampant in a world which had lost its faith.

Rabbi Nissim said: "Hence stems the evil: In that those who determine the fate of nations and of all mankind seek to assert themselves by naked power; in that they heed the words of the Prophet but vainly assert that Man lives by power alone and that all is in the power of Man."

"But there is a Supreme Power that creates and directs the universe; that bids us rise above the pettiness of everyday life to the sublime and awesome... it therefore behoves the mind and the spirit to devote themselves to checking the evil and to demand that the leaders of the nations direct their steps in the paths of peace and not of war; of construction and not of annihilation."

The achievements of the century are the fruits of the human mind, but they are also the fruits of the human heart. The human mind is the source of knowledge, but the human heart is the source of wisdom.

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Buses Geared For Holiday

The last inter-urban buses leaving Tel Aviv will follow the following special schedule today:

To distant Negev settlements, e.g. Urim, Tse'elim, and the Shuvral group — 2.15 p.m.; Beersheba and settlements of the South — 3.40 p.m.; Ashkelon and Jerusalem — 5 p.m.; Rehovot, Rishon le-Zion, Beer Ya'acov, Ramle and Lyda — 5.30 p.m.; Upper Galilee and Safad — 1.10 p.m.; Tiberias and Afula — 4.30 p.m.; Haifa — 5.30 p.m.; Sharon settlements — 5.30 p.m.

Special buses will be in service at the conclusion of the holiday on Tuesday night, and the last buses will leave Tel Aviv later than usual.

"Bus drivers will be in every corner of the country by the holiday is over to drive returning travellers to their homes," the Egged spokesman said.

On Tel Aviv-Haifa route, buses are scheduled to leave every four minutes, if passengers arrive with tickets and do not hold up drivers.

In Haifa, urban bus services will be suspended today about an hour earlier than on Sabbath eve. There will be no bus service on Rosh Hashana, and the urban bus service in the town will be resumed at 6 p.m. on Tuesday. The inter-urban service will start three hours earlier.

The first trees were planted on Thursday in the Avraham Shapira Forest to mark the 91st birthday of the veteran member of the Hashomer watchmen's organization. The 10,000 tree forest is being planted by the Jewish National Fund on the Kola lands, east of Petah Tikva, where Mr. Shapira makes his home.

Longer Passenger Trains to Jerusalem

HAIFA. — The first "long" passenger train to go to Jerusalem was put into operation by the Railways management on Friday.

The train consisted of 11 coaches, (as against the usual seven or eight) drawn by two diesel locomotives. It had 100 seats, compared to the usual 60.

The Railways spokesman noted that recent improvements on the Jerusalem line had made possible the use of longer trains. The longer trains will be used when passenger volume to the Capital is above normal, as during the holiday season.

Two new restaurant cars were also put into service on the line.

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Some of the participants from Africa at the opening ceremony of the second course for youth organization.

TEL AVIV. — "We all need to learn from others, to learn from the past, to learn from our own heritage," Foreign Minister Golda Meir told African trainees at a ceremony at the Gadna training base on Thursday marking the opening of the second course for youth organizers and instructors.

Some 74 young men and women from 11 countries are participating in the four-month course. The course is being held at the request of the African governments following the enthusiastic response of participants in the previous course.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres, the Ivory Coast Ambassador, Mr. Jean-Baptiste Mockey and the Gadna Commander, Sgan-Aluf Y. Shorai, also spoke. The Ghanaian Ambassador, Mr. Bediaku Poku, officials of the Foreign and Defence Ministries and senior army officers attended.

An artistic performance was given by course trainees.

TEL AVIV. — "We all need to learn from others, to learn from the past, to learn from our own heritage," Foreign Minister Golda Meir told African trainees at a ceremony at the Gadna training base on Thursday marking the opening of the second course for youth organizers and instructors.

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One Killed, Nine Hurt on Road

A young man of 18 was killed and nine other persons were injured, seven of them seriously, in traffic accidents over the week-end.

Daniel Ronen, of Afula, was run over and killed by an oil-tank truck on Rishon bridge near Tel Aviv.

Eleven-year-old Nathan Sperlinger, of Shikun Neve Neeman, was hit by a truck when he suddenly stepped onto the road on the side of the Beit Dagon-Rishon bridge near Tel Aviv.

Mr. Asher Asis of Jaffa, was seriously injured when the jeep he was driving overturned on a ditch on the side of the Beit Dagon-Rishon bridge near Tel Aviv.

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EXCLUSIVE

The New York Times
 SEPTEMBER 8, 1961
 INTERVIEW WITH KHRUSHCHEV ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES
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 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank on March 5, 1961, registered Ordinary Shares will be allotted to holders of Ordinary Shares as fully paid shares by way of bonus at the rate of 25% of the nominal amount of their shares.

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Zidon Restaurant
 12 Rehov Haacarmel, Tel Aviv
 the exclusive restaurant in town for fish meals and excellent European and Oriental cuisine
 wishes its patrons
 A HAPPY NEW YEAR

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 THE LATEST & BEST
 AIR-CONDITIONER
ELECTRA
 1962

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Secretary-Typist
 Perfect English, Italian essential.
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 AIRLINES
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HANNAH and PAUL KOHN
 Very cordially invite all their friends to the Birth of the Jewish People
SON
 At 3 p.m. Zahalon (Dejani) Hospital, Jaffa, on the second day of Rosh Hashana.

Italian Villagers Defied Nazis

Jerusalem Hotelier Re-enacts War-Time Experiences

By GEORGE LEONOF

EIGHTEEN years ago last week, the announcement that Italy had laid down arms marked one of the major turning points of World War II.

A few days before September 8, 1943, two divisions of General Montgomery's veteran Eighth Army crossed the Straits of Messina from Sicily to secure a beachhead on the Italian toe, and pressure for peace mounted among the Italian people, now thoroughly sick of the war they had never wanted.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, appointed by Victor Emmanuel in place of the discredited Duce, had actually signed a secret treaty of unconditional surrender on September 3, but neither he nor the Allies could see how the terms could be carried out in the teeth of the heavy Wehrmacht concentrations near Rome, and at many other points throughout the country.

Announcement of the armistice was postponed five days in the delicate hope the Germans might be caught napping. In fact, they were found to be thoroughly prepared. The immediate military consequences of the event, recorded as an important milestone in the Allied victory, were the complete takeover of that unhappy country by Nazi Divisions and their continuation of the war on Italian soil.

For the Italians it heralded a period of intensified suffering as the Wehrmacht vented its fury upon their land. For the Jews in Italy, native and refugee, it marked the advent of a cold, ruthless terror which the preceding years had spared them.

In his summation at the Eichmann trial last month, Attorney-General Gideon Hausner paid tribute to Italian Jews who, in the face of the Nazi efforts to exterminate the Jews, had words revived particularly fresh memories in the mind of an Israeli whose family found wartime shelter in "hostile" Italy, and who recently returned from a private visit there which turned into a one-man goodwill mission that vividly reflected the warmth of Italian sentiment for Israel today.

Shortly after the Nazi juggernaut crunched into Yugoslavia in 1941, Zagreb-born Arieh Stern, then 28, and his wife joined a group of Yugoslav Jews who decided to escape to Italy through gaps in the Blitzkrieg. Mussolini's fascist state was also at war, but it is a measure of the Italian people's feeling about their Duce's alliance with Hitler that the Sterns and other foreign Jews were able to live among them in safety as long as the Italians remained masters of their own house.

The group of 19 Yugoslav Jews found refuge in Sossano, a hamlet of some 2,000 souls

near Florence, previous Jewish population — zero. They lived quietly in that simple, hospitable and hard-working Catholic community for more than two years.

The vast majority of the villagers, Mr. Stern recalls, ignored the few fascists in their midst who sought to incite anti-Semitism, and at a time of general food shortage the refugees were issued ration cards like all other residents; sometimes they even got preferential treatment from the butcher and baker.

Their movements inside the village were not restricted. Still with a trace of surprise, Mr. Stern relates that the village authorities even permitted him to visit the nearby towns of Florence or Vicenza once a month. Their sojourn was "legalized" by identity cards, and the wife of the village council's secretary even let him fill in a blank card in the manner he deemed most expedient.

Formally, the Yugoslav Jews were not permitted to work, but Mr. Stern not only earned his bread by helping the farmers, he learned Italian and taught German in the village school.

End of Idyll

The relative idyll came to an end with Italy's surrender, and with Nazis now the untrammelled bosses, moderate Italian officials were soon ousted by the hitherto bridled minority of rabid fascists.

But the refugees were not friendless. The villagers became more discreet in their contacts with the Jews, who now kept largely indoors, but continued to help and advise. Thus they revealed that a number of oppressive measures, which were to culminate in dispatch to special camps.

Mr. Stern says he had few illusions as to what they might expect, but they had not heard of the Nazi extermination programme and opinion was divided as to the advisability of escape. Moreover, flight was not a simple matter, and the hope that is eternal in the human breast whispered that, with the Allied landing, liberation was in any case near at hand. Eleven of the 19 elected to stay on, and the village was divided as to the course of action.

Mr. Stern remained in Sossano three days. But he was unexpectedly to return. In Rome on his way back to Israel, Mr. Stern was contacted by the Italian radio and a television corporation, which asked him to postpone his return to Israel and stay on for a television feature. The studio sent the Italian team to accompany Mr. Stern back to Sossano, where, to everyone's excitement, a number of scenes were reconstructed among them in the living room of the farmer who had saved one of the Yugoslav Jews who had decided to stay on. The scene, solidly framed, hangs a certificate of honour, presented by the Federation of Italian Jewish Communities commemorating the event.

Mr. Stern and his wife returned to Yugoslavia three years later and settling in Jerusalem. The grateful memory of the Sossano sanctuary never left them, and in 1961, in a letter to *The Jerusalem Post*, he proposed establishing a society to promote Italian-Jewish ties. That same year he became one of the founders of the local Dante Alighieri Society and he has maintained a keen interest in Italian culture.

Early this year, he is now a manager of the Moriya Hotel. Mr. Stern was awarded a grant by the Italian Government to attend a short course on Italian art in Rome and left for the Italian capital in June. Towards the end of

the course he wrote a letter to the village council of Sossano, explaining why he was and expressing the wish to visit the town again. He immediately received a warm response.

On his arrival there by train he was surprised at the station by a ceremonial welcoming committee which included the mayor, the village priest and police chief, and other notables. The whole village was in holiday attire, and the former Jewish refugee the centre of festivities.

That evening, at banquet, Mr. Stern was the symbolic recipient of the villagers' warm sympathy for Israel, and praise over the capture of Eichmann.

At the dinner, Mr. Stern presented the village council with a Besenl-work candlestick, and the wife of the village council's secretary even let him fill in a blank card in the manner he deemed most expedient.

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FRIDAY'S PRESS

BEN-GURION'S LETTERS

UNCERTAIN how Mr. Ben-Gurion's letters to the President and the Party Secretariat are to be interpreted, Ha'aretz (non-party), after an attempt to read between the lines, does not rule out the possibility that the Premier is indulging in a surprise political game whose aim is to compel his party colleagues to drop the idea of joining up with Abud Ha'avoda and Mapam, one of whose main demands is the setting up of a sort of national defence council — which he views as a *raton d'opéra* — and instead decide on a narrow coalition with the National Religious and Liberal who do not advocate such Palmachist tendencies for the Army. At the same time the paper leans strongly toward the view that this time Mr. Ben-Gurion is sincere in tendering his resignation and that the aged Prime Minister who bears his years lightly, has decided that the time has come to retire from active political life. What actually lurks behind the letters is anybody's guess and the next few days will show which is closest to the mark.

Ha'aretz (Liberal) writes that Mr. Ben-Gurion's communication to the Secretariat has caused not a little chagrin and confusion in that he failed to keep his party colleagues informed of his views and intentions or to mention in his letter the Mapai cabinet. Whatever be the reason for their attitude, the Ben-Gurion letters tend to intensify the quarrel within the Party.

Ha'aretz (National Religious) tries to get at the meaning of the "existing circumstances" under which Mr. Ben-Gurion is not prepared to try his hand at forming a government. It suggests that internal dissension still continues unabated within Mapai and that the tension between the veterans and the "Young Guard" are as strong as ever. Davar (Histadrut) raps

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THE JEWISH SCENE

THE USSR and SOVIET JEWRY

By Geoffrey Wigdors

ACCORDING to the journal *"Jews in Eastern Europe"*, students of the Soviet Union and its propaganda abroad have detected various changes of emphasis in relation to the Russian Jewish minority. They suggest that these may be of a tactical nature aimed at appeasing external criticism of Soviet Jewish policy and also at providing a modest safety-valve to ease the pressure of rising national feelings among Soviet Jews.

For years the familiar line has been that the Jews enjoyed complete equality, had been virtually assimilated into Russian culture and language, and had no separate culture because they did not want it themselves. Internationally, it was an effort to obliterate the Jews as a distinct nationality and to ignore the Jewishness of distinguished individuals.

Gradually, however, the Soviet approach changed and by the middle of 1958 a new line was discernable (without the former one being abandoned). Despite the fact that the two were often contradictory. Thus, a few weeks after Mr. Khrushchev stated that the only traces of Jewish settlement in Biro-Bidjan were the Yiddish signs in the railway station ("there are no Jews there" he said), Soviet broadcasts began to describe the "vigorous" Jewish settlement in Biro-Bidjan and claimed that 60 per cent of the population was Jewish. At the same time reports were issued of "innumerable" Jewish concerts throughout the Soviet Union.

The inconsistency engendered

ed has become a standard feature of Russian propaganda. The need to explain or vindicate Russia's Jewish policy has forced the authorities to make a number of concessions. Once they began to talk about "extensive Jewish culture," they had to produce at least a few showcase instances. It could be said that the Soviet Union has been affected by its own propaganda. The evolution in the Soviet attitude to the Jews is the result both of external criticism and the need to reply to it.

An article earlier this year in the Soviet Trade Union paper *"Trud"*, while ostensibly directed at attacking Zionism and Israel, devoted considerable space to describing Jewish achievements in Russia and to mentioning the prominence of Jews in a variety of spheres. A subsequent article in another journal referred to the Jewish ancestry of prominent Bolshevik pioneers and even gave the number of Russian Jews at almost three million (as against 2,268,000 according to the official census).

Yiddish Culture

There have been similar tentative changes in the attitude to Yiddish culture. The notorious suppression of Yiddish and its exponents in the 1948-53 period shocked even Western Communists. The fact that no alleviation in the attitude to Yiddish was shown in the years following the death of Stalin led to widespread protest. Soviet sympathisers raised the matter with Soviet leaders who gradually permitted certain breaks in the ice. In 1959, under pressure from Socialists and Communists in the West, the Committee for World Peace decided to mark the centenary of Sholem Aleichem. In Russia the centenary was widely celebrated, and thereafter whenever the Russian press was charged with suppressing Yiddish literature, they pointed to Sholem Aleichem. But the logic of the episode could not be ignored and a few other classical Yiddish works were reprinted (although only a small number of copies were available inside Russia; the bulk was exported). Pressure on the authorities continued and gained impetus after 21% of Soviet Jews gave Yiddish as their mother-tongue in the 1959 census. Further books have appeared this year in Yiddish (a selection from David Bergelson — one of the writers killed under Stalin in the poems and letters by Asher Schwartzman who was killed in the Civil War, and a collection of Jewish songs) while the appearance of "Soviet Homeland" the first Soviet magazine in Yiddish since 1948, which of course faithfully reflects the official line on all issues but at least appears in Yiddish and contains contributions from dozens of Yiddish writers. The publication of these books and journals will inevitably stimulate further Yiddish activity.

Unwilling Adjustment

The question is whether these concessions represent a change of policy. There is no indication as yet that they are other than tactical, an unwilling adjustment to the realities of the situation. In

Yours, etc.

T. HIRSCH

Jerusalem, September 8.

PEN FRIENDS

MARY ANN GREIGES, 35, of 524 S. 22nd Avenue, Bellingham, Illinois, U.S.A., a secretary in an investment company, single, Catholic, would very much like to write to someone in Israel, for happiness, sports, politics, international affairs, theatre, music.

A/C EDWARD RUSSELL, Cnr No. 1, USAF Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A., a Catholic, wishes to correspond with a young Jewish man and woman in Israel.

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MARY ANN GREIGES, 35, of 524 S. 22nd Avenue, Bellingham, Illinois, U.S.A., a secretary in an investment company, single, Catholic, would very much like to write to someone in Israel, for happiness, sports, politics, international affairs, theatre, music.

A/C EDWARD RUSSELL, Cnr No. 1, USAF Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A., a Catholic, wishes to correspond with a young Jewish man and woman in Israel.

Yours, etc.

T. HIRSCH

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THE YEAR of the 'AFFAIR'

By LEA BEN DOR

IT has been an uncomfortable year on the home front. We have had to struggle not against Arab attacks or sudden, almost unmanageable, waves of immigration, but against what has begun to emerge as a national tendency to wage war against our friends with more bitterness and venom than against our enemies. The Israel Labour Movement has been left poorer in morale and leadership. And not the Labour Movement alone.

One of the losses is Mr. Lavon himself. Whatever positions he may occupy in the future, he cannot return to being simply one of the Mafai key men. It is still a matter of opinion whether the ditch that he dug between the Histadrut and the labour-led government — it is not as much as a gulf — can be completely levelled again. Should the Histadrut have openly fought a government practically all of whose members represented labour groups of one kind or another? It is widely believed that the strike of the high school teachers could have been ended earlier if the Histadrut had

Why not? If we yield any of our positions to the government now because they are our friends, we would have to start again from scratch against a government unfriendly to us. On the contrary, Governments change, but a trade union can go on for ever, unaffected by voting trends. And what body ever gave up a position of strength such as Kupat Holim (the labour sick fund) unless it was forced to do so?

Some thought Mr. Lavon right in his fight. Some said that Mr. Lavon showed the Histadrut's teeth to the government over the teachers' strike as the first move in the campaign to re-establish himself, that there would be similar troubles until Mr. Ben-Gurion agreed to rehabilitate him without any further inquiry into the 1954 affair. Some thought Mr. Lavon would have been right to fight an anti-labour government in this manner, but not one composed chiefly of parties that make up the Histadrut.

It is easy to say in retrospect that under the circumstances of the past year the elements of conflict between the government and the Histadrut should have been eliminated long before the decisions reached the cabinet stage, while they were still only party policies and common to the leaders of both bodies. If the left-wing parties now stay out of government any such joint planning will certainly be impossible in the future.

HOWEVER that may be, Mr. Ben-Gurion's drastic action — right or wrong — aroused wide circles. If Mr. Ben-Gurion gave in easily, we might not be here today. But should he have fought as implacably against an old colleague as against a White Paper or against Arab attempts to destroy us? His iron determination on this six-year-old, theoretical issue frightened people. Where Mr. Ben-Gurion fought with a hammer, Mr. Lavon replied with a rapier. The wounds were smaller, but they went deep and festered. Must one fight friends as one fights enemies, to the death? A veteran Mafai member said with a catch in his throat that if one sought to stay neutral one was ostracized by both sides. At this minute the Liberal party was torn.

Everybody got on the bandwagon. The people in Mafai saw this as the first opportunity they ever had to oust Mr. Ben-Gurion (because they believe that without him they could gain a foothold for neutralist policies — wrongly, most likely). Abduh Ha'voda wanted him out because they have people of their own whom they believe could fill the post equally well and have never had a chance. In office you can afford to get old. Out of office every year counts. The people of the "soft line" in foreign affairs wanted him out because they claim that Ben-Gurion has become a victim of his own military machine, that the Arabs are not half such a danger as the military dictatorship they discern in every sale of arms and every rocket. No matter if the Arabs say that everybody who felt he was unfairly treated by his boss became a "Lavonist". Mr. Ben-Gurion had certainly manoeuvred the smaller parties into barren spots in government for years, and in general kept out the leftists and ideologues. But he had headed so many governments, overcome so many crises, come up with so many decisions that proved right, had so many agreed deserts. Should he really have been attacked with the ferocity that threw the Syrians out of Degan and Nasser out of the Negev? Now that two halves of the same undefeatable army were fighting each other how could there be a truce?

Suddenly there was an aching void looking for new political leadership. It has not materialized. The Liberals, who in past years have been accustomed to accepting Mafai policy and just polishing up odd corners, do not feel strong enough to incorporate He-

rut and build up their position. They have no position of their own that differs materially from Mafai's. We are still too near the great battles with the outside world, too many ghosts are still looking over our shoulders. There are no political aims except that Israel should be physically, economically, politically secure, and only minor divergences on the way to achieve this. Who could say that Herut would not gladly join the government if only Mr. Ben-Gurion would have them? Besides, in the deepest pit of the opposition, they attract protest votes that would otherwise go to the Communists, the only party which does not share the aims of the rest of Israel. We can't do without Herut.

THE elections showed that Mafai had lost votes, that the Liberals had lost their great gamble and that the other parties mysteriously maintained their exact strength and changed, despite immigration, emigration, births

and deaths, and the doubling and trebling of the nation. It seemed as though the bitterness was receding, to be replaced by a widespread feeling of frustration over the difficulties of reconstructing the government. Suddenly there was a new battle in the offing. Agudat Yisrael said that religious children were being sent to non-religious kibbutzim by Youth Aliya. To read their papers, it might have been another Kishinev pogrom, a slaughter of the innocents. And already Torah activists were racing down to meet bewildered children newly arrived from abroad. All day the pious prayed outside the Jewish Agency, in mourning for the souls of little girls who had been given slacks to wear while they picked radishes. The orthodox practice passive resistance but they could not have practised it much more actively had the young immigrants all been forcibly baptised. Is there really no worse enemy of Judaism than Youth Aliya, that has given a home in Israel to over 100,000 Jewish children?

It will not be easy after all this turbulence to build a new government. It has proved that the most ingenious regulations for collective responsibility and discipline inside the cabinet cannot withstand the ingenuity of people who wish to disagree. Mafai says it must have a majority in the government, or it cannot take responsibility, and the other parties say that Mafai must not have a majority or they might as well not be there at all.

No amount of arithmetical juggling can solve this problem. Inside the cabinet, at least, nose-counting must yield to analysis and persuasion. You cannot offer to exchange support for military government for support of the Sabbath Law — we are not playing children's card games. We are very far from secure yet — physically, economically or politically. But if we continue to fight each other with all the violence that we learnt in fighting a long line of enemies, just as soon as the last of them has retired just out of sight over the next hilltop, then he need not even come back to finish us off. We will do it ourselves. It is not enough to be willing to die so that others can come here. You must let them live here afterwards as well.

THERE was nothing normal about the elections to the Fifth Knesset: not the way they came about, not the way they were fought, and not the way the public responded to the call to vote again although the legal term of the last Knesset was not even half over. The motive power of the elections was the ambition of all the parties represented in the Knesset to cut down the Mafai faction to a size which would make it impossible for it to form a government on its own terms. In this, the campaign almost succeeded.

The Fourth Knesset died a premature death because the appearance of all the parties to a split in Mafai. The opportunity seemed too good to be missed by Mafai's rivals to the left and right. The winning leader, Mafai, Meir Ya'ari, launched the slogan "No return to a coalition headed by Ben-Gurion".

The slogan was echoed by Abduh Ha'voda, which had succeeded for Mafai 20 years ago. The leader of the Progressive Party, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, felt persecuted by Mr. Ben-Gurion's refusal to accept the findings of the Ministerial Committee which Mr. Rosen had headed; and the idea of "resigning" Mr. Ben-Gurion, or at least pushing him, appealed to the Progressives.

Mafai Tensions For weeks, Mafai wavered. Internal tensions were such that the leaders were ready to compromise to save the Mafai position. In the interim negotiations, the idea of a cabinet headed by Mr. Levi Eshkol was seriously considered, just to show Mafai's willingness to keep its partners happy and to avoid the turmoil of elections. It would be a temporary measure, Mafai said. Mr. Esh-

kol would give way to Mr. Ben-Gurion after six months — after a month, perhaps. But at this point something happened within the Mafai leadership, where it was realized that the real issue involved was the intention of the opposition to try and exploit Mafai's internal differences to the "bitter end". This tended to close ranks in Mafai and the party stood firm. The Abduh Ha'voda leader, Israel Bar Yehuda, repeated a bit of history of the split with Mafai 20 years ago, declared: "Either a coalition without Ben-Gurion or the dissolution of the Knesset. Mafai chose to appeal to the electorate."

It was the dirtiest Knesset election campaign ever — a free-for-all against the Mafai leadership which rallied the papers were full of leaked rumours, "inaccuracies," Mr.

When the full story of the Israel economy is told, it may prove that the year was not so bad as the economists claimed. Progress has been made in many of the nation's economic performance has improved upon previous records.

Unfortunately no coherent picture can be obtained as yet for lack of up-to-date data — presumably because the Central Office of Statistics was busy with the population census, and later with work required for the general elections.

In a way, the whole period stands under the sign of preoccupation with politics. For the problems that had been due not to any special shortages or difficulties of a technical or economic nature, but to the interference of non-economic considerations with the implementation of economic measures. With the elections over, the great question-mark hanging over the next year is whether the administration will be able to put a more courageous attitude before serious harm has been done and the nation's progress stifled.

In one major aspect the past year's record has doubtless been a positive one: the remnants of unemployment, which was a steady feature of Israel's economy since the days of Liberation and the mass inflow of immigrants, have been virtually eliminated, and of late there has been an increasing shortage of skilled labour. In June the average daily number of unemployed was 4,322 — almost one-third less than in June 1950 — and against this 2,736 unfilled work vacancies were registered with the Labour Exchange. Including 1,471 for unskilled workers. Since then the labour shortage has become even more acute, and during the coming months the demand for labour will be even more acute. Redun and perhaps even soldiers will have to be asked to help harvest the cotton and citrus crops.

End of Unemployment What matters, however, is that the increased demand for labour — which has absorbed not only the population's natural increase and the previous pockets of unemployment but also a substantial immigration at a rate now reaching about 4,000 persons monthly — has not been created by artificial means but stems from the economy's natural expansion. Government relief projects accounted for only 106 work-days in June as compared with 397 in June 1950, and over two-thirds of the persons employed on those projects were either aged or otherwise unfit for regular work. It is as yet impossible to tell just exactly where all the additional workers were absorbed, but apparently about half of them have been taken up by the expanding manufacturing industries, and the rest by the various services, including finance and trade etc. In 1950 the industrial labour force rose by 5.5 per cent and industry accounted for 25 per cent of the additional labour employed, but in the past year the rise in industrial employment amounted to have been 8-10 per cent.

On the other hand, farming and the building trade, which used to be regarded until recently as the "natural" branches for absorbing labour, seem to have played a modest part this past year, and one may doubt if the number of people they employed increased at all. The decline of profit margins in farming, which coincided with a rise in farm wages, has certainly contributed to this situation, bringing in its wake a number of vegetable growers. However, the importance of this factor should not be overestimated, particularly since the building trade has been

Pinhas Lavon, the man who had indirectly set off the elections, went abroad in the early summer but returned a week before August 15 and kept in touch with his followers within Mafai.

There was a whispering campaign for "true democracy" by putting blank slips into their envelopes at the polls. Abduh Ha'voda, closest to Mafai on the left, felt sure it would gain 30,000 votes from dissatisfied Mafainiks.

The defence of democracy became the slogan of all parties from the right to the Communists. The issue was presented thus: Mr. Ben-Gurion had raised a brood of technocrats who despised democracy, were preparing a dictatorship by voting against Mafai. There were few variations on that theme between the Liberal and the Communist parties. The authority of a university professor to prove it, and Mafai which took a whole group of writers and theatre folk to a discussion of it at its Givat Haiva seminar centre.

The curious thing was that the public did not seem to mind the politicians' rage. There was no election fever to compare with that of the preceding four elections. A low turnout of voters was predicted, particularly since so many thousands of voters were abroad.

High Percentage Yet the proportion of the electorate that voted was still quite high — 81.4 per cent, only two tenths of a per cent lower than in 1950. The returns brought no landlubber either. None of the four independents who tried to crash into the Knesset over the heads of the established party made it. The Fifth Knesset is very very much like the Fourth — with one difference of major importance.

As a matter of fact, our monetary authorities have for years deliberately managed the country's economic affairs so as to leave part of the incoming capital unused and to accumulate a reserve for a rainy day, even though in doing this they have been doing the least economy to the pressure of purchasing power generated by the conversion of the foreign currency into Israeli pounds. In these reserves grew by about \$100m. In the equivalent of almost 10 per cent of the total national income, and in the first half of

(Continued on Page Six)



Mafai returned 42 members instead of 41. Analysis presumes that the loss was mainly among the self-employed in the lower middle classes who waver between Mafai and the Liberals. There was no wholesale voting of Arab Mafainiks for Abduh Ha'voda; on the contrary, some analysts said that a certain part of Abduh Ha'voda's adherents in the towns voted Mafai this time. Still Abduh Ha'voda captured an additional seat, its eighth.

Mafai's Campaign Mafai got a higher proportion of the vote than last time, though not enough for an additional seat. It was assumed that it had lost Jewish voters and gained Arab voters instead: the campaign it had waged among the Arabs was as fierce and anti-Communist as the Communists who reaped the fruits of the Mafai campaign. The extremists among the Arabs preferred to vote for the Government's traditional enemies than for a party which is, after all, Zionist. The Communists have five representatives in the Knesset today, against three for the past two years.

The right of Mafai two seats were to be noted. The Liberal Knesset faction has 17 members now instead of 14 before August 15. It is assumed that many former supporters of the General Zionists voted Herut rather than support a party whose main speaker was Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the Zionist Organization. The fact that the Liberals failed to become Mafai's undisputed rival will surely affect the party's stability.

Even more noteworthy is the fact that Herut retained its strength. This party was believed to be supported mainly by the "protest vote" of the depressed classes. Even if two or three of its M.K.s were to resign, the Zionist Congress' kind of coalition, and in fact his letter to the President declining the invitation to form a government was strictly in character.

B.G.'s Stand The key to this principle was the distribution of portfolios in direct proportion to the number of seats controlled by the parties. But in the new Knesset, however, Mafai's 42 seats (including the four Arab affiliates) were equally matched by a total of 42 seats held by Mafai, Abduh Ha'voda, the Liberals and the N.R.P. Mafai, however, has refused to forfeit her prerogative of the majority lest she become an easy prey for changing alliances among the coalition partners, who are not by any means a single block. A man of Ben-Gurion's vision of statehood was not expected to consent to any "Zionist Congress" kind of coalition, and in fact his letter to the President declining the invitation to form a government was strictly in character.

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Jet Age Jet-Diplomacy and New Friends



A GREAT deal of the diplomatic activity of the past year emanated from Israel's laboratories: two remarkable scientific achievements precipitated some alarms in the United States, with subsequent notes and high-level protests.

The first squall blew up when American agents reported that Israel was building a powerful atomic reactor near Dimona. The story that was "leaked" to the American press was that Israel's second reactor (it already had a small research reactor built at Nevi Rubim with American help) would be capable of producing plutonium for atomic bombs.

This idea was quickly dispelled, as it was disclosed that the second reactor was only a 24 megawatt type and could not provide sufficient plutonium for war purposes. It was intended for research, industry, agriculture and health. Although satisfied that Israel's aims were to use atoms for peace, the Americans continued to object to Israel building such a reactor without prior consultation, while Israel for her part repeated the discovery that the Americans had taken secret photographs of a building in a prohibited area. Feelings were strained for some months until the matter was clarified completely by the time Mr. Ben-Gurion paid his second visit to the United States almost a year after he had gone to get an honorary degree at Brandeis University.

Rocket Firing

Subsequently the scientists made headlines again when they sent Shavit, a technological rocket propelled by solid fuel, into the ionosphere. The fact that local chemists and physicists had succeeded in taking the bold step of working with a solid fuel manufactured largely from local materials was particularly impressive. After the launching of Shavit it emerged that Nasser was being supplied by the United States with a Nike-type rocket to launch at his independence Day celebrations, so Shavit certainly stole his thunder, and he apparently changed his plans.

These scientific developments came as further indications that Israel was developing a "family" of scientists and engineers with the imagination, the knowledge and the skill to keep abreast of the new techniques and scientific advances. This was important diplomatically both because of the prestige value and because it indicated to the hostile Arab States that Israel was still too tough a nut to crack.

Despite isolated incursions by Egyptian scouts and marauders, the borders of the country were comparatively tranquil, and Israel enjoyed one of the quietest years in its history — although the Syrian zone of upper Galilee still remained "highly sensitive."

But basically the struggle for security depended on Israel using on a minute scale the deterrent policy adopted globally by the United States. This involved both constant vigilance and the acquisition of arms at least equal to those Nasser was receiving from Soviet Russia. The obtaining of such equipment was still the dominant aspect of national policy. Most new weapons were naturally kept on the secret list, but some, such as the Centurion tanks and mounted artillery, were displayed at the Independence Day parade. The Supermyers and Vautour planes added to the power of the Air Force. Just before the end of the year Nasser complained angrily that France was supplying Israel with Mirage III-C interceptors, jets which were said by experts to be able to match the MIG 19.

The Jordanians managed to make Jerusalem's Bar-Mitzva Independence Day Parade into a major incident, in which they were supported first by the Mixed Armistice Commission and then by the Security Council. Israel did not call off the parade and there were no casualties from the protests. The celebrations in Jerusalem were the most joyous for many years.

Earlier Israel had suffered a setback in the United Nations during the debate on the Arab refugee issue. Many statesmen still seemed to be obsessed with the delusion that it was possible to repatriate the refugees under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible.



"Shavit" (Come! Israel's first high altitude rocket).

The General Assembly instructed the Conciliation Commission to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees and the payment of compensation.

This hotly disputed Resolution had been the occasion for sharp disputes between the Israelis and the Arabs at every session of the United Nations dealing with the refugee problem. The Arabs claimed that the right of return was absolute, the Israelis that it was qualified by the phrase "wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors."

In any event, it has become manifest since 1948, from general experience throughout the world, that no refugees ever go back en masse — such a return would only precipitate further wars and more refugees.

Nevertheless, despite the obvious difficulties, Dr. Joseph Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was despatched by the P.C.C. to make a study of the refugee problem. He arrived in the Middle East shortly before the New Year, to be suspiciously received by the Arabs. He is due in Israel after the High Holidays.

B.G.'s Trip

Another indication that pressure might be put on Israel to take back at least some of the refugees was the dispatch of a letter by President Kennedy to the Arab leaders, suggesting that the President was prepared to take the initiative in seeking a modus operandi for peace in the Middle East.

In the circumstances it was fortunate that Mr. Ben-Gurion received an invitation from the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, to visit Canada. The Israeli Premier availed himself of the occasion to undertake some best curb wildcat strikes and other obstructive practices. As could have been foreseen, the general wage hike resulted in another injection of purchasing power into the already booming home market, and by June 1961 the Cost-of-Living Index stood ten per cent above June 1960, with another spate of price and tariff increases expected in the near future. Moreover, this price rise has taken place in the teeth of a greatly expanded supply of goods, domestic as well as foreign: in the first half of 1961 imports soared by a full \$50m., i.e. by 21 per cent, while the rise in exports was curbed and amounted to only \$17m., i.e. 14 per cent. The foreign trade gap has thus widened by \$33m. (28 per cent) including ship and aircraft purchases.

Credit Debate

The other debate was in a way the direct result of the above development in the field of credit. Once it became obvious that investment and trade would be allowed to expand at a rapid pace unhampered by considerations of economic sobriety, labour became restive and a wave of wage claims rolled through the entire economy. Economists and some business leaders did their best to stop the tide, but of course, in vain. The prolonged government crisis ending with general elections made a strong stand "from above" impossible, and the trade union leadership could at

best curb wildcat strikes and other obstructive practices. As could have been foreseen, the general wage hike resulted in another injection of purchasing power into the already booming home market, and by June 1961 the Cost-of-Living Index stood ten per cent above June 1960, with another spate of price and tariff increases expected in the near future.

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One may assume that part of the increase in imports — and in the buying spree in general — may be ascribed to expectations of rising prices and eventually of devaluation, and that there has been some hoarding; but this would only indicate that the Israel public is reverting to

jet-age diplomacy, seeing Mr. Diefenbaker, President Kennedy, Mr. Macmillan (and Mr. Churchill), Chancellor Adenauer and President de Gaulle. President de Gaulle went out of his way to refer to Israel as France's "friend and ally". Mr. Ben-Gurion's trip was obviously of considerable value in clearing up many misunderstandings.

Mrs. Golda Meir also took to the air to confirm old friendships, travelling through the Scandinavian countries. Moshe Dayan and Yitzhak Ben-Aharon toured the African states.

Relations with Africa

Nasser made formidable efforts to break Israeli friendships in Africa. He succeeded in obtaining an anti-Israel declaration at the Casablanca Conference, in which Ghana, Mali and Guinea joined Egypt, Libya and Morocco in an anti-Israel declaration. This was subsequently repeated in Cairo by President Modibo Keita of Mali. But both Ghana and Mali insisted that this declaration need not affect their cordial relations with Israel. And numerous indications were given of the understanding and friendship of the African and Asian countries.

Just before the New Year, however, Nasser suffered a severe setback, when the conference of the "non-aligned nations" at Belgrade rejected an Arab effort to pass a resolution condemning Israel in the terms used at Casablanca: a kind of victory for Israel's policy.

One of the most pleasing aspects of Israel's friendship with the developing countries has been the awarding of several hundred scholarships to students from these lands to study in this country.



Delegates voting on resolutions at the 25th Zionist Congress.

New Paths in Zionism

"ALYA Congress." "Crossroads Congress." That was how the 25th Zionist Congress (the third consecutive Congress held in Jerusalem) was referred to when it opened in December. But when it ended it had accomplished little to gain the title.

It aroused great hopes. Represented for the first time were Jewish organizations that were not strictly Zionist — by "associate" and "fraternal" groups in 17 countries — co-opted into the broadened World Zionist Organization by President Naim Goldmann's efforts. The average age of the 521 delegates with full voting rights was somewhat lower than previously, attesting to the effort to inject new blood into the Zionist movement. But everything else was as usual: the delegates in the lobbies of Eilat, Yael Ha'oma, instead of in the halls listening to interminable speeches; the last session far into the night because of interminable disputes among the parties over the composition of the next Jewish Agency Executive and over who was to be the Executive's New York Chairman (in the end these questions were decided by the Zionist General Council, second in authority to the Congress which met some time later); the blocks of resolutions, political, financial, organizational and ideological.

There was much emphasis on the need for aliyah from the Western countries. It was decided to create a joint Israel Government — Jewish Agency Executive — to deal with immigration and absorption, but by year's end the resolution had not been implemented — at first because no Jewish Agency Executive had been formed, and then because no government had been formed.

Sharett's Election

A concrete gain for the movement was Moshe Sharett's agreement to be elected Chairman of the new Executive, an office previously held by Dr. Goldmann along with the Presidency. The latter was re-elected President by acclamation.

Hovering over the Congress was the controversy on the role of the Zionist movement in a sovereign State of Israel. Recent speeches by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion calling for a radical change in the Zionist movement's conception of itself and affirming that only those who migrated

to Israel were Zionists hung over the debate; and although B.G. was prevailed on to gloss over this polemic issue in his address to the Congress, he managed to stir a small storm by implying that a truly religious Jew can live only in Israel.

The delegates, who had come together in a festive atmosphere, dispersed in a sober mood, hoping that the Zionist cause had been invigorated and armed for another four years of quiet and uneventful Zionist work until the next Congress.

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More Money, More Demand

(Continued from Page Five)

1961 by another \$75m. This rising monetary pressure, coupled with brimful employment, could not but have a strong impact on the country's economic climate. It is against this background that the past year's major economic debates must be seen. One of those debates — aroused by the Tenenbaum Report — was basically concerned with the control of bank credit and the question of the kind of monetary policy which Israel should follow at the present stage of its development, and ended theoretically with a victory of the orthodox Bank of Israel faction which recommended a tough line, in order to check the economy's expansion and adjust it to the nation's real resources. However, in practice, the policy has not been maintained and bank credits have expanded twice as much as in the previous year. This has been offset to a very limited extent by a reduction of the government's short-term indebtedness.

The other debate was in a way the direct result of the above development in the field of credit. Once it became obvious that investment and trade would be allowed to expand at a rapid pace unhampered by considerations of economic sobriety, labour became restive and a wave of wage claims rolled through the entire economy. Economists and some business leaders did their best to stop the tide, but of course, in vain. The prolonged government crisis ending with general elections made a strong stand "from above" impossible, and the trade union leadership could at

best curb wildcat strikes and other obstructive practices. As could have been foreseen, the general wage hike resulted in another injection of purchasing power into the already booming home market, and by June 1961 the Cost-of-Living Index stood ten per cent above June 1960, with another spate of price and tariff increases expected in the near future.

Moreover, this price rise has taken place in the teeth of a greatly expanded supply of goods, domestic as well as foreign: in the first half of 1961 imports soared by a full \$50m., i.e. by 21 per cent, while the rise in exports was curbed and amounted to only \$17m., i.e. 14 per cent. The foreign trade gap has thus widened by \$33m. (28 per cent) including ship and aircraft purchases.

One may assume that part of the increase in imports — and in the buying spree in general — may be ascribed to expectations of rising prices and eventually of devaluation, and that there has been some hoarding; but this would only indicate that the Israel public is reverting to

unwholesome inflationary moods and habits which a year ago it had almost shed. Nothing is easier than to put the blame for this trend on the trade unions. But an unbiased observer must admit that organized labour has been rather the victim than the protagonist of this development. It has not really initiated the wage hike, but yielded to it, having recognized its inevitability in the present circumstances, and has been badly mauled while it attempted to prevent the worst.

The wage increases have given a new fillip to home demand. But these increases

were only claimed because the high profit margins of most enterprises, and the rising consumptive spending of non-earned incomes (including restitution) have brought in their wake an economic expansion (including both investments and services) which resulted in a labour shortage.

If a lesson can be drawn from the economic experience of the past year, it is that no wage (and price) stability can be maintained in an economy that tries to avoid the appropriate credit and fiscal checks and policies; and that the ultimate responsibility for maintaining economic stability lies not with the trade unions but with the government.

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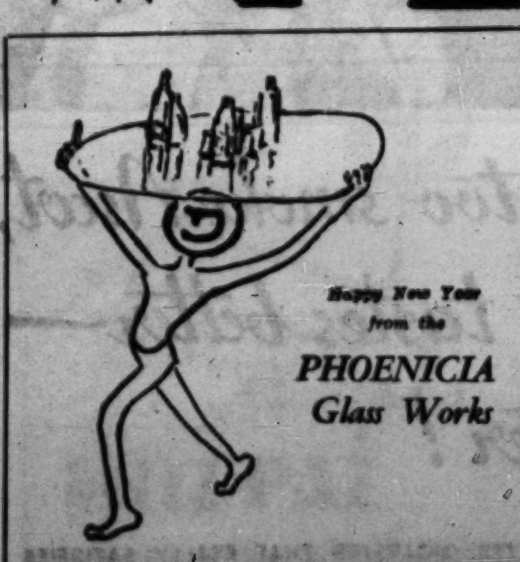
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Mr. Ben-Gurion in the U.S., Britain and France this year: at top with President Kennedy; at centre with Sir Winston Churchill; below with President and Mrs. de Gaulle with Mrs. Ben-Gurion at left.

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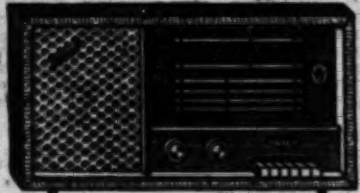
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The Shadow of Eichmann

THE passage of time is marked more by outstanding events than by actual dates; and by any consideration, the outgoing Hebrew year of 5721 (1960-61) was overshadowed by the trial of Adolf Eichmann, head of Amt IVB4 — the Jewish Affairs department — in the dread Gestapo. The trial has already become a landmark in the history of the Jewish State for in the box was a man entrusted with the "biological extermination of the Jewish People," with the "final solution of the Jewish Problem."

His activities marked the lowest point in Jewish history since the dispersion of the Jewish People, three years after Nazi Germany was smashed to defeat, and Eichmann fled for his life, a Jewish State was born, marking the highest point in Jewish history in these same 2,000 years.

It will take the perspective of several generations to properly appreciate this, although the Attorney-General, Mr. G. Hausner, in his brilliant opening speech, gave ample proof that such an appreciation is still possible today. Immediately after Eichmann's counsel came here from Cologne, Dr. Robert Servatius, who at the Nuremberg trials had defended Fritz Sauckel. Events followed each other in swift succession. Israel law was twice amended, once to allow the appearance in an Israeli court of a foreign lawyer, and the second time to provide that in cases where the death sentence could be meted out, the District Court should be headed by a Supreme Court Justice (the actual composition of the Court was Justice Landau, Dr. Hilel, President of the Jerusalem District Court; and Judge Raveh, of the Tel Aviv District Court; the mother tongue of all three happens to be German). The Beit Ha'am building was completed and prepared to serve as a temporary courtroom at considerable cost. Eichmann was formally charged in court on 15 counts. And he pleaded that he was "not guilty in the spirit of the charges."

The trial opened on April 11 and adjourned on August 14, four months later, after the Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, and Dr. Servatius had finished their summing-up speeches. The court is to reconvene in November — the date is tentative — when the bench is to hand down its judgment and pass sentence. But the trial will not end here, for it is almost certain to drag over into the next year since the verdict will undoubtedly be appealed to the Supreme Court. And if this body upholds the decision of the lower court, an appeal for clemency will probably be lodged with President Ben-Zvi.

Trial without Parallel For the unique thing about the trial — and unique is defined as "being without like or equal" — is that not one person — except Eichmann himself — has come forward to deny Eichmann's guilt. The trial is aimed mainly at establishing the measure of his guilt.

Even Eichmann himself admitted that he was "morally guilty," but not "legally guilty." Legally guilty were such men as Frank, Kaltenbrunner, Goering, who should have been condemned to death, for they had initiated orders. Eichmann had only obeyed orders. (This is no defence under either Israeli or German law.) Even Dr. Servatius, in a well-thought out and sound defence, never claimed Eichmann was innocent. He claimed other things: that Eichmann was a "small cog" in the gigantic extermination machine, a small cog who had to obey orders as he was crushed underfoot, a man entrapped by the onward sweep of history and forced to be the unwilling instrument of great forces of evil. Guilt, Dr. Servatius claimed, could not be placed on Eichmann, for he could not free himself to act as he wanted. The theoretical answer to this was given by Professor Salo Baron, of the U.S., one of the first trial witnesses, who said that even the most fervent Christian believer in predestination firmly holds that criminals should be punished on this earth, and that each man should judge things morally, and should break away from the madness which envelops a hysterical and insane mass movement.

And there were those who put this theory into practice. A witness who typified this was Dean Grueber of Berlin, who had negotiated and pleaded with Eichmann on behalf of the Jews and who wound up in a concentration camp as a consequence. Legally, Dr. Servatius — or rather, Eichmann, for the hand of Eichmann in his own defence could be felt at every phase exploited the "little cog" theory to the utmost. He tried to establish three separate fields of the holocaust. The first was the deportations and murders through starvation, overwork, brutality and gassing of millions of Polish Jews in the Government-General of Poland; the second was the outdoor murders by firing squad of hundreds of thousands of Jews, committed by the Einsatzgruppen, which followed in the wake of the Wehrmacht as it swept deep into the U.S.S.R. Dr. Servatius claimed that Eichmann's connection with these two activities was so tenuous as to be almost non-existent.

The third role was the deportation of Jews from the other countries of Europe, from the Western and Central European countries, from Scandinavia and the Balkans. In these countries Eichmann admitted his activities, but claimed that they had been limited to those of a "technical transport officer." He denied any hand in several "minor" roles, such as the deportation of the Lidice children, supplying the living bodies for the University of Strasbourg's "skull and skeleton" collection; the death march of Budapest Jewry; and selecting Zyklon "B" as the gas to be used in the death camps.

"Big Wheel" Conversely, Mr. Hausner's thesis was that Eichmann was the "big wheel" in the extermination machine, wherever it was active, and that his office at 116 Kurfurststrasse, Berlin, sent out tentacles of death to every part of Europe. Once Eichmann accepted Hitler's mandate to liquidate the Jews, Eichmann was more "extreme than Hitler himself."

Eichmann openly admitted that he knew that the fate of the deported Jews was death; he admitted that "S. B." (sonderbehandlung, "special treatment") meant death. Yet Eichmann claimed that he turned sick at the sight of blood; that he was squeamish. Eichmann's personality posed an intriguing question, but there was no simple answer. The picture of Eichmann — pallid, balding, bespectacled, studious and quiet — the man who sat for four months in a bullet-proof glass dock — is still blurred.

Perhaps the best physical description was given by a visitor to the court:

"I saw a clerk-like-looking man walk into the dock, put down a stack of documents, and sit down."



The Attorney-General, Gideon Hausner, points an accusing finger at Adolf Eichmann. At left is defence counsel Dr. Robert Servatius and his assistant Dieter Wechtenbruch.

put a gun next to them, and look around to see that everything was in order. I waited for this dock to go away as Eichmann could come in and sit down. But the clerk didn't. He sat down. He was Eichmann."

Physically, this describes the accused. But it did little to penetrate the inner man, his motivations and his hopes and desires and fears. Only once during the trial did Eichmann turn his head to glance at the spectators in the court. He built up a mental wall, excluding them to his ability to split his personality, to be kind to his own children and to consider Jewish children as being creatures from another world. (Mrs. Hansi Brand asked him when he stopped the emigration of Jewish children to Palestine, "Don't you have any children of your own?", and he flew into a rage).

"Changed Ideas" Eichmann claimed in court that his ideas about the master race had gradually changed. He regretted what he had done. He called the plan to exterminate the Jewish People one of the "greatest crimes" in the annals of history. He told his interrogators that "I am ready to hang myself in public in atonement for my crimes, as a lesson to the anti-Semites of the world."

These statements have a historical ring to them, almost as great as do those of Hansi Brand, the Governor-General of Poland, who said, "A thousand years will pass and the guilt of Germany will not be erased." But Eichmann's statement, like Frank's, was made after he had been apprehended.

When he was free in the Argentine, he did nothing to atone for his crimes. He told Saasen, who planned to write his biography, that he was "an idealist, a fanatic," a man who regretted nothing. In a court, Eichmann had various excuses for what Saasen wrote down: "I was drunk... I was misquoted... I was misunderstood... Saasen distorted my statements to make them more interesting, for he was interested in writing a book that would sell. Saasen did not understand German too well. I did not have time to correct what Saasen wrote."

On questioning, Eichmann told Justice Landau that he had never been an anti-Semite; he told Judge Halevi that the Germans lacked civil courage; and he told Judge Raveh something much more astounding: that he had always tried to live up to the Kantian principle of the categorical imperative. Eichmann defined this principle as "that I should live my life in such a fashion, every hour of it, that my life will be an example for universal application." And why had he not lived this way? Because he was not his own master, he had to obey orders. Anyone who has been ordered to fulfill the role he played, he claimed, "It had to happen to me," he said.

But as Mr. Hausner pointed out earlier, he was a free agent when he voluntarily quit Austria for Germany to make a profession out of being a full-time Nazi; he had voluntarily made himself an "expert on Jewish affairs," and other things. Mr. Hausner rejected Eichmann's contention that he only worked for the good of both the German and the Jews by arranging the latter's emigration. The Madagascar Plan, of which Eichmann boasted, was nothing more than a super ghetto which would be run by the Gestapo.

Was the Wannsee conference decided to implement the "final solution" of the Jewish problem, Eichmann asserted, a hurriedly concocted, Mr. Hausner said. But Eichmann claimed that he, like Pontius Pilate, had washed his hands of any guilt in the matter, for the solution of the Jewish problem was taken out of his hands. From now on he had only to obey orders — no defense under Israeli law — with a clear conscience. He sank back — he said — into the status of the bureaucrat, a man who did nothing on his own. He claimed he repeatedly asked Mueller, the head of the Gestapo, to be transferred. But he could produce no proof. And if Eichmann belittled himself, why had Mueller called him his "master craftsman" when he sent him to Hungary, why did he say that "if we had 50 Eichmanns we would have won a war against the world." Eichmann brushed off as Mueller's Bavarian sense of humour.

Wislitsky's Testimony Perhaps one of the best descriptions of Eichmann was given by Dieter Wislitsky, Eichmann's deputy, while in prison after the war. (Eichmann named one of his sons Dieter, reportedly after Wislitsky.) Wislitsky wrote:

"I consider Eichmann's character and personality important factors in carrying out measures against the Jews. He was personally a coward who went to great pains to protect himself from responsibility. He never made a move without approval by highest authority. Eichmann was cynical in his attitude towards the Jewish question. He gave no indication of any human feeling towards these people. He was not immoral, but amoral and completely ice-cold in his attitude. He said to me on the occasion of our last meeting in February, 1945, at which time we were discussing our fate upon losing the war: 'I will laugh'."

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"I consider Eichmann's character and personality important factors in carrying out measures against the Jews. He was personally a coward who went to great pains to protect himself from responsibility. He never made a move without approval by highest authority. Eichmann was cynical in his attitude towards the Jewish question. He gave no indication of any human feeling towards these people. He was not immoral, but amoral and completely ice-cold in his attitude. He said to me on the occasion of our last meeting in February, 1945, at which time we were discussing our fate upon losing the war: 'I will laugh'."

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EICHMANN

Drawing by Rannan when I jump into my grave because of the feeling that I have killed five million Jews. That gives me great satisfaction and justification."

Here too Eichmann claimed in court that he had been misquoted, but the phrase has the sound of truth and will always be associated with his name.

THE trial renewed interest in the Hitlerian regime. It awakened young Germans as well as young Israelis to the realities of the Third Reich. Not only were a spate of books printed on Eichmann — many were remarkably good considering the speed with which they were produced — but on the period as well. T.V. features on the trial were shown regularly in Western Europe and the U.S. And through Dr. Servatius Eichmann managed to convince many of his hearers that there were many persons alive and free in Germany today as guilty as he. For Eichmann had not acted alone. He had the help of every government department and agency in Nazi Germany. And today hundreds of criminals are walking the earth scotfree, although the apprehension of Eichmann has doubled the number of war criminal trials in West Germany.

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סם חתן לידר
Lieber Sweets

AT THE THEATRE

Hits and Flops in Mixed Season

By IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

THERE were a few exceptionally good plays on the Hebrew stage this year. There were also some disappointing flops, one or two surprises, and the usual dearth of original Hebrew plays. Taken as a whole it was not a bad season, especially for a critic who happens to be eternally stagestruck and is willing to settle for something less than perfection in order to see a vital and productive theatre develop.

A word should be said for one part of the theatre which is often neglected, namely the audience. Without an audience there can be no theatrical literature but there cannot be a live pulsating theatre which develops and grows. Audiences can be influenced, educated and directed, but they cannot be made to go to the theatre every night like what they see. There is probably no other country with such a wide, varied and eager audience. A theatrical company can be sure of a warm welcome in every town, village and kibbutz. It can also be sure that the audience will show surprising tolerance and understanding for the worth of a play and its production. The smaller towns are probably much less positive than the cities when they do not approve of a play, but on the other hand they are much more warm and responsive when something catches their fancy.

Any theatrical company can be fairly certain of one thing. If it presents an original Hebrew play with the slightest measure of competence in the country will respond with much more enthusiasm than to many a popular success from abroad. Hence the Ohel had the major theatrical company to present an original play in many a season, is reaping ample rewards for its daring. A capacious critic could pick Ephraim Kishon's "The Kibbutz" to pieces, but that would be completely wrong, no matter how justified each criticism. The audience is right in their acceptance of this play. It is gay and amusing. Its characters, while not really people, have all of the foibles and gestures and mannerisms of the people we see and hear around us. The situations are funny and local. Above all, Meir Margalit turns out a splendid characterization of a kibbutznik turned city plumber. For the rest, the Ohel had two interesting seasons. One was "The Silky Way" by the post-war German writer Karl Wittlinger. The second was also a backwash of war — "Time Limit" by Censor and Barker, which dealt with the brainwashing of U.S. troops in the Korean War. The Ohel emaciated and distorted the play so that its original theme was completely obscured.

The company also had a complete and well-deserved flop in "La Celestina," a bewitching classical Spanish play. For the rest of the season Ohel filled in with that hardy perennial, "The Good Soldier Schweik."

THE season at the Cameri was a record of almost unbroken success. The one exception was the very well written and successful play by Lillian Hellman, "The Little Foxes."

The highlight of the season, and probably many seasons to come, was the adaptation of Schiller's "Mary Stuart." Originally Hanna Meron gave a stunning performance as Queen Elizabeth. Then what the Americans legally and euphemistically call an "act of God" interfered and Orna Porath took over the coveted role of Elizabeth. Her performance was less startling but more moving than that of Miss Meron, and equally well received. Batya Lanet took over the role of Mary Stuart. She was a more emotional but less queenly Mary than Miss Porath. The Cameri had another popular success with William Gibson's "The Miracle Worker" by William Gibson, with Miriam Zohar

At the end of the season two avant-garde productions were staged. "The Caretaker" by Harold Pinter, got a mild reception despite a splendid performance by Avraham Ben Yosef. Then just before vacation time two one-act plays were put on — Beckett's "Krapp's Last Tape" and Edward Albee's "The Zoo Story." These two one-act plays were originally intended for the Friday evening offbeat productions which had been so successful at the Cameri. However, after Peter Frye lost his bout with the guardians of our faith and purity and the municipality surrendered to their demands, the Cameri was forced to give up its Friday evenings and squeeze the plays into their regular schedule. This is a pity, for they were meant for the restricted audiences. Tel Avivians who insist upon being entertained on Friday nights will have to resign themselves to night clubs or walk the streets.

HABIMAH, with one notable exception, had one of its worst seasons on record. It would be useless at this point to go into the who's and wherefore's, but evident the constant re-

shuffling of the same people in the management is not the answer to the problem. What Habimah evidently needs is an entirely new deal: the players are not so bad, but certainly the deck is stacked against them. The much advertised and talked about production of "Julius Caesar" was a disappointment. It was put on this elaborate extravaganza, Peter Coe was imported from England. Mr. Coe had had a big success with his direction of "Oliver Twist." Evidently, this did not condition him to cope with Shakespeare, Habimah or the Hebrew language. The play was badly directed, poorly acted and a great let-down to an audience which had come prepared to give it a warm reception. In Jerusalem, the "Miracle Worker" by William Gibson, with Miriam Zohar

Orna Porath and Oded Teomi in "Mary Stuart."

doing a splendid job of acting as Annie Sullivan, was extremely successful. There was a chance to immediately compare the production with that of the Theatre Guild American Repertory Theatre, which included "The Miracle Worker" amongst the three plays it gave at Habimah. With some minor exceptions, the local production did not fall short of the U.S. version. The other plays presented by the visiting company were an exciting production of "The Skin of Our Teeth" and Tennessee Williams' "The Glass Menagerie." The cast, led by that great and much beloved actress, Helen Hayes, was very good indeed.

THE other important visiting company which created a stir in our Francophile circles was the Theatre de l'Atelier of Andre Breton, with Miriam Zohar

YEAR'S ART HIGHLIGHT

Epstein, Lipchitz Bequests

A DOUBLE event of momentous importance for art in Israel, and perhaps all over the world, wound up the year with announcements that the original casts of the works of two of the century's great sculptors, Sir Jacob Epstein and Jacques Lipchitz, had been donated to the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem. Both donations were made through the good offices of Billy Rose, Chairman of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation's Art Committee.

Jacques Lipchitz bequeathed to the Museum 300 of his original creations in clay, representing his entire life's work. The originals of the works of the late Sir Jacob Epstein were donated by his widow.

EPSTEIN was born in New York in 1890, of Russian-Jewish parents. Drawing the life of the East Side fascinated him; he roamed up and down the New York ghetto and loved it. But more and more he found his mind turning to sculpture. In 1902 he left for Paris, where he studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and then the Julian Academy. In 1905 he settled in London and two years later he was commissioned to decorate the new British Medical Association Buildings in the Strand. This was Epstein's first large commission and it consisted of 15 large figures showing the ages of man. They were carved in situ, and the task took 14 months. When the first group of figures was unveiled Epstein came in for some rough handling by newspaper critics; but if there were many and bitter criticisms, his work also brought him many friends. Controversies recurred when he executed his second large commission, the tomb of Oscar Wilde in Paris in 1912. It was a monolithic carving weighing nearly 20 tons. While he was working in Paris for the Wilde monument, Epstein met Picasso, Braque and Modigliani and became a very good friend of the latter.

The appearance of each of Epstein's monumental works (the principal ones were: "Rima" (Hyde Park), 1925; "Day" and "Night," 1928; "Eve," 1931; "Genesis," 1931; "Eve," 1932; "Prometheus," 1933-39) aroused stormy reactions even though each design, submitted in advance, had been fully approved. His sculpture being not decorative but truly architectural, when the work had been completed and set in place its meaning and its very appearance transcended anything which could have been shown in a sketch. Epstein remained consistent throughout his career only in his portraits, which formed a very large part of his work. In them Epstein combined naturalism and psychological insight with plastic modelling, thus acquiring the traditions of the European portrait in sculpture. He often employed distortion of the features and exaggeration to obtain a more striking and vivid effect.

His fame grew steadily. He was knighted in 1954 and, when he died two years ago, he was recognized as one of England's foremost sculptors.

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polished and delightfully acted comedies by writers who represent the modern French theatre. "Rendezvous in Berlin" is by no means the best of these popular and prolific writers' works. Francoise Sagat is new as a playwright, but her play "Castle in Sweden" has all of the wit, unusual situations and sexual aberrations which we have come to expect from her.

Joseph Buloff can hardly be called a visitor, since we have come to look upon him as part of our local scene, especially since he uses local actors in his Yiddish productions. He has had a huge success with an adaptation of Sholem Aleichem's Tevye stories, called "Tevye and His Seven Daughters." Most Yiddish plays succeed in Israel, but Mr. Buloff's production, which was crude and rather unsatisfactory, had a special success mainly because of his own sensitive interpretation of the well-loved Tevye. Daisan, that exceptional Yiddish comedian, also continues to enchant audiences here no matter how poor his company may be.

Good Plays Wanted

For the rest I return to my original theme. Our audiences want good plays and want original plays. Zigmund Turkov provides some year after year with his small road company and scores continual successes. Other companies also produce original plays. Peter Frye, the Eshav, etc., and Shimon Yisraeli has an unbounded success with his one-man show. The light entertainment troupes continue to be popular wherever they appear. Why should not the major theatres begin to mend their fences and give the people at least something of what they want?

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CONCERT SEASON

Most Musical Year on Record

THE choir concerts of the Fourth Zimriya extended this year's musical season far into the summer, and only a few weeks of complete quiet reigned in our concert halls before the opening of the First Music Festival.

Shortly after the beginning of the 1960/61 season the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra left for an extended tour of 11 countries: France, the U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Japan and India. Between October 10 and December 22 it performed 48 concerts of which 28 took place in the U.S. and 19 in the Far East. Chief conductor was Carlo Maria Giulini, with Josef Krips conducting only four concerts in the U.S. and Gary Bertini another four. Pianist Pinna Salzman went along, giving 18 performances of Paul Ben-Haim's "Capriccio" for Piano and Orchestra (a joint commission of the Israel Composers Fund and the I.P.O.). Also billed were "Two Symphonic Movements" by Noam Sheriff (18 times) and a work by Yosef Kaniavsky.

During the I.P.O.'s absence Israeli audiences were treated to the wonderful playing of two visiting orchestras filling the void. The Netherlands Kamerorkest with Szymon Golder as soloist and conductor presented concerts of extraordinary beauty and the London Symphony Orchestra under Antal Dorati stood out for beautifully balanced winds and well attuned strings.

The orchestra's own programme at home included a number of highlights. Sergio Celibidache made an outstanding impression in the concert he conducted — particularly with his interpretation of Haydn's Symphony in B-flat (102) — in which Maureen Forrester sang the solo part of "Bravo" and Rishpey. The sensation of the season was the 25-year-old Indian conductor, Zubin Mehta, who may prove to be one of the great conductors of the future.

Sir John Barbirolli returned for a series in which he gave us Bruckner

New Finds from the Cave of Letters

Papyrus Documents, Deeds Tell of Life Under Bar Kochba

By YIGAL YADIN

TOWARDS the end of 1960, after those of us who led that Spring's expedition to the Judean Desert caves had had a chance to study our finds, it became clear that we would have to go out again in search of the additional material we were now sure was there that would shed further light on the Bar Kochba period.

We were equally certain — even those who did not see this at the outset of the first expedition — that no significant large-scale scientific exploration of the Judean Desert canyons and their canyon walls on which many of the caves are located could be carried out without the help of the Israel Defence Forces. The problem was not only of setting up the networks of rope ladders that would enable us to reach the caves, but mainly of putting up the camps for the 200-odd members of the archaeological teams, and the transport of supplies across the trackless wastes from Beersheba. No less important was the problem of electricity, for so many of last year's finds were made only thanks to the fact that the caves were illuminated with electricity provided by a generator that was brought out to the area.

There was also the problem of financing the expedition, for even if the Defence Forces undertook the organizational and supply aspects, we still needed funds to pay the many volunteers for the wear and tear of their clothing and shoes and photographic expenses; to hire certain experts who were not available on a voluntary basis; to buy equipment, wrapping materials, and special tools, etc. Happily, by the time we asked the Defence Forces to organize the expedition, we had raised most of the funds — partly from private contributions throughout the country, and partly from fees earned by members of last year's expedition from writing and lecturing on the finds.

By the time the expedition set out on March 14, tension and anticipation had been heightened by the fact that, two weeks earlier, the full texts of the Bar-Kochba period documents which were discovered at the end of 1952 in Wadi Murabba'at in Jordan finally reached Jerusalem. Several of these documents, including a letter from Bar Kochba, had already been published, but now new significant data came to light.

WE finally set out from Jerusalem for Beersheba on a Tuesday morning. The journey passed very quickly as the five of us amused ourselves by speculating on what we would bring back this time — Yosef Aviram, organizer and coordinator of the four expeditions, and the four team leaders: Nahman Avigad, Yohanan Aharoni, Pesach Bar-Adon and myself.

In Beersheba we met for the first time the volunteers who would serve on our respective teams — who had been selected by Mr. Aviram from the hundreds of kibbutz and moshav members, city dwellers, students from Israel and abroad, and tourists from many countries — Jews and non-Jews — who had offered their services. We immediately broke up into teams and set out for our various destinations — Avigad for Ein Gedi, Bar-Adon for Nahal Mishmar, Aharoni for the southern bank of Nahal Hever, and I for the Cave of the Letters, in the northern bank of Nahal Hever.

To tell the truth, I had not really expected to turn up very much in this cave now, as I had previously one over it last year when the Bar Kochba letters were found. We therefore considered it a good omen that, just a little while after we got started the following morning, two members of the group that had gone to search the chamber of the cave in which the letters were found last year turned up, in the very niche which had contained the letters, a stamped piece of clay tied to a string. This was obviously a seal with which one of the letters had been bound — like the seal we found last year of a man wrestling with a lion. (Later, in Jerusalem, a photographic enlargement of this seal showed it pictured some foliage — either a lulav palm frond or a myrtle branch, both part of the ritual equipment of the Feast of Tabernacles.)

THAT afternoon, from that same part of the third chamber, came electrifying news. I was in the first chamber when a member of the team came hurrying in to report breathlessly that in moving around he had stepped on a rock "that moved suspiciously," and had lifted it to discover a niche containing "a basket full of all sorts of things, with all sorts of other things beside it." As I hurried back with him I asked him whether he knew exactly what was in the basket. He replied that another member of the team he had summoned, a student of archaeology, thought that the basket "probably" contained scrolls. After examining the niche, I decided not to move anything until we could get the expedition's photographer to carefully photograph the site and each of the finds as they were removed. A telephone call back to base ascertained that he could not be reached in time to do the job that day, and we put it off — most reluctantly — till the following morning.

When we went back to Locus 61 (as the site will henceforth be known in the final publication) the following morning, we took along wrapping materials — boxes, cartons, strings, cotton, etc. In chamber three we removed the rest of the rocks that sealed the niche, so that it was now possible to squeeze inside it. Then we started removing the objects.



Finds from the Cave of Letters: women's sandals, keys, a wooden jewel box, mirror handles; at right are some arrow heads.

First came an article which the day before had appeared to be a scroll. It was actually a semicircular wooden box, now empty, but which had once apparently contained a lady's jewelry. Then came a number of wooden plates in an excellent state of preservation, which had obviously been licked clean or given a thorough rinsing before their hapless owner(s) had buried them. Then came a sickle, in excellent condition, of the sort which to this day is used in this area by Arab peasants. Then came a pair of woman's sandals; we were amazed at their remarkable resemblance to the so-called "Eilat Sandals" of our own day. Then we brought up two keys on a ring, followed by a group of wooden-handled knives, including one "freshly" sharpened knife.

Now beneath the basket containing all these articles lay a large waterkin, much like last year's skin containing the letters, but in a bad state of preservation. Before dealing with this, however, we decided to clear out the objects lying around it — an iron pan with two large handles; two little brass flasks; a mirror. We seemed to be repeating last year's finds, and this, of course, quickened our hopes that, like last year, we would turn up a treasure of documents.

Even as this thought struck me my eyes fell on — a scroll. At last! Neatly rolled and bound. Carefully we tucked it away in a bed of cotton in a box. Then I caught sight of a strange object — a reed about 30 cm. long. For a moment I thought we had found an ancient flute, but on examining it I could clearly see through one end of

the reed that it contained a tightly rolled papyrus.

I now turned to the pile of cloth and the damaged waterkin. Reaching in, I picked up a cigar-shaped papyrus, and then five more papyri, all lying together in a small leather pouch beside the waterkin. Each of them we carefully tucked into its bed of cotton in a box of its own.

And at last, the waterkin — or rather, as we later learned in Jerusalem, the remnants of three waterkins. First I started fishing out bundles of letters — sacks, shirts, and a whole variety of material a woman might need for mending the family clothing.

Then I reached down and fished up another bundle — more rags, I thought. But this one was nicely bound, and it proved to contain the treasure we were looking for. There, in an opening in the bundle's wrapping, I could make out dozens of papyri, tightly rolled and packed — apparently the biggest single hoard of documents yet found in our cave or in any of the Jordanian caves!

Meanwhile, back in chamber one, they had turned up items which earlier might have excited us but which now seemed relatively insignificant — arrowheads, food remnants, and even two papyrus fragments.

We were exhilarated as we made our way back to camp that evening.

to four dinars. The seal's here is undoubtedly the famous silver "tetradrachme" struck by Bar Kochba: one sel'a (= four drachmas) = four dinars. This formulation appears also in the Mishna.

The contract concludes with the signatures of the parties and the witnesses, some signing themselves and some by proxy. Thus, it was a pleasant surprise to find Masabala ben Shimon, to whom many of last year's letters were addressed, as a proxy signer for one of the parties to the deal. This Masabala served as military and civil head of the Ein Gedi sector together with Yehonatan ben Be'ayan.

The contract is a type called "an unfolded" deed in the Mishna, as opposed to a "tied-up" deed. The Mishna states that in an unfolded deed the witnesses sign their names at the bottom of the text while in the "tied-up" one they sign on the back.

In accordance with Mishnaic law, the signatures are placed directly after the last line of the text to prevent forgeries or additions by a second hand. The "tied-up" type of deeds will be more fully discussed below in connection with the large packet of papyri.

Of particular interest here is the lessee, El'azar ben El'azar ben Hittah, a big property owner in Ein Gedi, who appeared in a letter from last year which now takes on new significance. There Bar Kochba orders El'azar ben Hittah to be sent to him immediately and his lands and property confiscated. Only further study can show whether a connection exists between this man's arrest and the contents of the present deed.

Two of the lessors are residents of Ein Gedi, while the other two come from "Ha-Luhit in the district of 'Aglatain, now living in Ein Gedi." Known from other sources, including Nabatean documents, now in Jordan, published in 1954, which we are now certain originated in the Cave of Letters, 'Aglatain, has been variously identified. This document and the other sources indicate clearly that it should be placed on the eastern and south-eastern coast of the Dead Sea, opposite Ein Gedi, in Moab.

THE second Hebrew document, written by the same scribe on a long, narrow papyrus, 23 x 5.5 cm., contains 31 lines of text and four signatures. Surprisingly enough it was written "on the 2nd of Kislev" of the same year and only three days after the first deed, and also in Ein Gedi. The contents provided a further surprise: El'azar ben El'azar leases to his partner, Eli'ezer ben Shmuel, a part of the land they had two days earlier leased together. Because of the proximity of the dates, it can safely be assumed that this transaction was settled before the first contract was drawn up. The most likely reason for this procedure is that Bar Kochba tried to prevent the concentration of lands in the hands of a few owners. These four persons, therefore, first leased lands jointly, then divided the lands among themselves in two groups and finally — in the present document — one of the joint owners leases his section to his partner. All stages of the transaction were drawn up with the approval of the district administration, and while technically legal they appear to have been an attempt to circumvent the law.

The lease is valid for one season, during which the lessee may plant and gather the produce from the gardens for which he pays "twelve murim (which are) three sel'im."

In the third document, written in Aramaic, the scribe writes: "On the 20th of Marheshvan year three of Shimon ben Kosibah Prince of Israel..." — a dated document at last! (None of last year's letters were dated) "... in Ein Gedi." Here was irrefutable proof that the place named after the Bar Kochba dating designated the place where the contract had been signed and not Bar Kochba's headquarters. I have mentioned that Father Milik assumed on the basis of a Wadi Murabba'at deed which began: "On the 20th of Shevat in the year two of the redemption of Israel by Shimon ben Kosibah Prince of Israel in the camp which dwells in Herodion, Yehudah ben Rabba said to Hillel ben Garis I leased from you..." — that Bar Kochba's headquarters were in Herodion near Teqoa. Even before our new documents, however, it seemed to me certain — as I published in a short article — that the line "in the camp which dwells in Herodion" indicated the place where "Yehudah ben Rabba said to Hillel ben Garis..." and not Bar Kochba's Headquarters. Our new documents, as we shall see below, clarify this Wadi Murabba'at document even further.

Our document is a contract in which land which had been leased to four men in common is now divided by them into two parts. The lessor is "Yohanan ben Manahaim, administrator of Shimon ben Kosibah Prince of Israel, in Ein Gedi." State lands, therefore, were leased to residents of the country through heads of the various administrative centres — in this case, Ein Gedi. We can assume that Hillel ben Garis in the Wadi Murabba'at document, who acted on behalf of Bar Kochba in leasing lands, was one of Bar Kochba's administrators in Herodion.

The deed stipulates the amount each pair shall pay to the state treasury for their part of the land leased. Payment was made in dinars, the Roman currency, which is also called "zus" in our documents and in the Mishna. The value of the dinar in Jewish currency is given as one sel'a



Prof. Yadin watches intently as Prof. Biberkraut commences the opening of the bundle of documents from the period of Bar Kochba.

Ein Gedi on the same day as the second, El'azar and Eli'ezer lease the balance of their joint property to a third party, also from Ein Gedi. The property and payment are fully detailed, and the terms of the lease stated.

These three documents shed interesting light on several important aspects of the period of Bar Kochba's rule. We learn first — as from the Wadi Murabba'at documents — that lands of the state were nationalized and were considered the property of Shimon ben Kosibah, Prince of Israel, who, in fact, assumed all the prerogatives of the Roman Emperor. Furthermore, this rule was tightly organized, and his administrators in the centres of his dominion and in the various cities and villages had charge of the civil administration and supervised the leasing of lands and the collection of taxes for the state treasury.

We also learn the manner in which legal documents were drawn up, the method of payment, and topography of the Dead Sea and Ein Gedi areas. The Hebrew language used, closely resembling that of the Mishna, contributes rich new linguistic material and reflects, in general, the popular usage of the time.

The two other documents of this group are written in Aramaic and date to Bar Kochba's first year. One deals with Eli'ezer ben Shmuel's payment for land leased from Shimon ben Kosibah through Horin ben Yishmael. The latter, in the second document — a deed of sale for property in Ein Gedi — is identified as one of the Ein Gedi administrators.

The fact that the documents from Bar Kochba's first year are written in Aramaic while those from his second and third years are in Hebrew indicates perhaps that he made the use of Hebrew obligatory upon his deputies in official documents as soon his government became firmly established.

Found inserted in the reed (which a noted Jerusalem neurosurgeon successfully extracted) was a deed of sale, in Aramaic, for half a vegetable garden in Ein Gedi, in which Eli'ezer ben Shmuel again figures. This papyrus was badly damaged and not complete, and I am still engaged in deciphering it.

ON our return from the desert, I brought Prof. Biberkraut the large packet of papyri which we found in the waterkin under the basket. Opening the packet did not prove difficult; the cords parted easily, revealing an impressive sight. Many papyri

fell out — some tied together in groups and other, large papyri, folded separately. Many were badly eaten by moths and worms.

We decided to open the papyri in the order of their state of preservation. It was immediately evident that they differed from the documents described above; they predated the revolt and were written partly in Greek, partly in Aramaic, or in a combination of the two, as well as in Nabatean. Prof. H. Polotsky, head of the Linguistics Department at the Hebrew University, deciphered the Greek documents.

The total number of the documents in this packet were 36. They constitute a full archive and shed light on many phases of life in Judea and the Dead Sea areas on the eve of Bar Kochba's revolt — including some very piquant details.

Since the documents were not opened in chronological order, it was some time before they could be reconstructed into an orderly pattern. Then the figure of Babata Bat (daughter of) Shimon, owner of the archive, emerged out of the disorder and we followed her life from its early history until the time of the revolt.

The earliest Aramaic document is written in large cursive letters on a large papyrus (42 x 16 cm.) of more than 70 lines and dates to the 24th of Tamuz, 120 C.E. — 13 years before the outbreak of the revolt.

This papyrus has some features which characterize many of the others and which should be noted here. The papyrus had been rolled, wrapped in cloth, and tied on the outside. It opened easily up to eight cm. from the top, and there we saw that the upper part had been rolled and stitched down in seven parallel rows two cm. apart. On the back of the document were seven signatures in Aramaic, each one starting alongside a seam and running perpendicular to the inside text. Opening the stitches we found that the upper part contained a closely written copy of the content of the document.

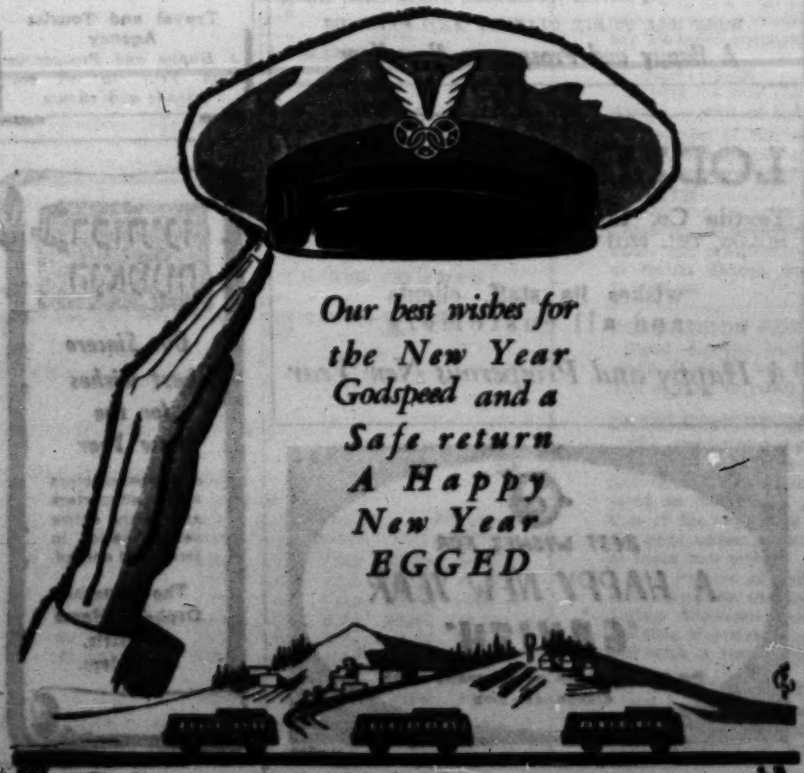
The document is one of the finest and most complete examples of the double document which the Mishna calls the "tied-up deed." Slightly later examples — and badly preserved — were found in Jordan.

The Mishnaic descriptions of these deeds, whose meaning had become lost over the years, are now made intelligible through our many contemporary and complete examples. In Mish-

(Continued on Page Ten)



תחת הכח החדשה שיוצאנו חסות בחיפה
הנתיב לדך פה לנתיבות חיל
דברים חזק
חברת החשונל לישראל



Our best wishes for
the New Year
Godspeed and a
Safe return
A Happy
New Year
EGGED

New Finds from the Cave of Letters

(Continued from Page Nine)

As Baba Batra, for example, there is a discussion of the validity of simple deeds (like the three Hebrew documents discussed above which are witnessed in the body) and "tied-up" deeds if they are not witnessed in strict accordance with the law. Rabbi Hanina Ben Gamliel states: "A tied-up deed which is witnessed within is valid because it can be converted into a simple one." A discussion of the number of witnesses required in a bound deed concludes with the opinion that the number must coincide with the number of the seals. The exact place of the signatures and other points are also discussed.

In the Babylonian Talmud it is explicitly stated that the witnesses, to a "tied-up" deed, must sign at the back and against the direction of the text — exactly as in our deeds.

It is clear now that the text inside the upper sealed part of the bound deed is attested by witnesses and signed but, for every deed, the copy in the open part in large, legible letters sufficed.

Three dating systems are followed in this Aramaic papyrus (and in the Greek ones): 1.) the names of the two Roman Consuls of the year, 2.) The year of the Roman Emperor (the third year of Hadrian — who ruled from 117 C.E. to 138 C.E.), 3.) the year of "Provincia Arabia" (the 15th) — the Roman province established by Trajan in 106 C.E. in place of the last vassal kingdom in Palestine — the Nabatean — whose capital was in Petra. The document was written on the 24th of Tamuz (July 14).

Here we have a complete synchroni-

zation of the three systems. In the damaged papyrus at least one of the dates generally remains. Furthermore, the list of Roman consuls can now be completed for some of the years for which their names are missing in the Roman sources.

★ ★ ★

THE document presents the beginning of the family history of Babata, the owner of the archive. It is a "gift deed," of which we know from the Talmud, in which Shimon Bar Menasheh grants his wife, Miriam, daughter of Yosef son of Menasheh, all his property as a life gift. Aside from its rich legal terminology, this document is important in that it lists in detail Shimon's possessions, and informs us that Shimon and Miriam were Babata's parents.

Shimon is a resident of the Village Mahoza, in the territory of Zoar, the southern tip of the Dead Sea in Provincia Arabia. The boundaries of his tract of land (mainly date groves) are well defined: "to the east — the desert and to the west the heirs of Yosef Bar..." etc. Also set forth are the exact water rights accompanying each tract, showing an advanced agricultural organization.

Shimon stipulates that if his and Miriam's daughter becomes a widow, she may take possession of one of the

storehouses for as long as she remains a widow.

From the next document, a "tied-up" deed in Greek from 124 C.E., the copy of a Petra Council decision appointing two guardians, a Jew and a Nabatean, for her son, "Yeshua the Mahoza," we learn that Babata was recently widowed from Yeshua son of El'azar, and that the couple's son was also named Yeshua. (Her husband had a second wife and other children whose guardians later filed claims against Babata.)

On October 12, 125, Babata filed a claim with the Roman provincial governor for the payment of money owed her son by his guardian. Babata is represented here by her second husband, Yehuda Ben El'azar. In another document of that date, Babata requests — and is granted — the trusteeship of her son's money held by the guardians. Babata promises to pay a higher rate of interest than the guardians and to mortgage her property. She declares that if her request is granted, her son will live "thankfully praising the happy days of the hegemony" of the governor to whom the petition is addressed. The document is signed by Yehuda for Babata, who cannot write in Greek, and by seven witnesses — one in each of seven rows.

Babata's marriage contract, in Aramaic and containing Talmudic formulae, was found in the archive. It is damaged, however, and the date is missing.

The next two years seem to have passed quietly for Babata. Then, in the winter of 127, she travelled with her husband Yehuda to the headquarters of the commander of the Roman cavalry unit in Rabbat Moab to declare her property for a land census taken that year by the governor of the Provincia Arabia. A Greek document containing a full description of Babata's lands and boundaries is of great historical, topographical and agricultural importance. For the purpose of the census, the land area was first described according to the number of measures of wheat necessary to sow it and then the expected produce of each date grove was exactly reckoned by the different categories of dates. Babata's total area of date groves can be estimated at the equivalent of 20 dunams (five acres).

The document ends with a translation of Babata's signature which was probably written by her husband in the original in Aramaic: "I faithfully swear by the fortune of the Emperor that my declaration is as stated above. I, Yehuda Ben El'azar, served as a trustee in this matter and wrote for her."

In a document from February 20, 128 — in Greek and with an Aramaic summary — Yehuda declares to Babata that he received a 300 dinar deposit from her which he pledges to repay upon demand by her, or on her behalf. If he fails to do so, he will pay double plus damages, as deter-

mined by law, the payment to be made from his capital or property — as the collector may decide. This type of "loan" is known from papyrus found also outside Palestine, and is connected with the guarantee of the money stated in the marriage contract.

★ ★ ★
THE marriage contract of Shlomzion (Peace of Zion), the daughter of Yehuda by another wife, dated April 8, 128, is in Greek with an Aramaic summary and contains declarations by the father and the bridegroom. The contract states the dowry and bride price agreed on by both parties, and promises by the bridegroom to mortgage his property to insure payment whenever Shlomzion should demand it.

On April 16, Yehuda settled on his daughter half of a compound in Ein Gedi and its buildings, fully described here, to become her property on his death. And in a document of September 11, 130, Yehuda is referred to as Babata's late husband.



A tightly rolled scroll found by Prof. Yadin.

A surprise awaited us in a document dated June 19, 130. This revealed that Babata's two husbands were brothers, the sons of El'azar, also called Khetushyon of Ein Gedi.

From September 11, 130, there are two documents recording the sale of dates from a part of Babata's date groves in Mahoza to a local Jew, who declares that he has received fruit from the "date groves of Yehuda, your late husband... which, according to your claim, you received in exchange for your bride price and the debt he owed you." The groves differ from those declared in the census, and are apparently the settlement she received for the 300 dinars mentioned earlier. (This transaction later became the subject of a claim by the children of Babata's first husband, Yeshua.)

The lessee must pay Babata 42 talents of dates of superior quality and a specified amount of inferior quality, which are to be weighed in her house on Mahoza scales. The balance will be kept by the lessee "for my labour and my expenses."

The second document stipulates Babata's obligations if she fails to fulfil the conditions of the transaction.

Two months later, the guardians of the orphans of Yeshua Ben El'azar, Babata's first husband, accused her of illegally possessing a date grove which her second husband illegally signed over to her.

This suit, which greatly preoccupied

Babata, is the subject of a number of documents in her archive. On July 7, 131, the litigation had not yet been settled, and the parties hurled counter-charges at each other. Babata is represented here by a Nabatean from Petra. She answers the guardians' charges and in so uncertain terms accuses them of slandering her before the governor. The outcome is still unknown because of the bad state of the papyrus.

An important figure now appears on the scene who serves as the link between Babata's family and the heroes of the Bar Kochba period known from last year's letters. In a document from 131, Babata files a claim with the provincial governor against a certain Miriam of Ein Gedi, who allegedly "stole property from the house of Yehuda son of El'azar Khetushyon, your husband and my husband..." Miriam does not let this pass, but replies through a notary: "I have already asked you before to keep your hands off my property..."

The chief significance of this papyrus, however, is that it at last solves the problem of how Babata and her family reached the Cave of the Letters where Yehonatan son of Be'ayan and Masabala, the rulers of Ein Gedi, took refuge. Miriam's full name is given here as Miriam daughter of Be'ayan. In other words, she is the sister of Yehonatan Ben Be'ayan to whom Shimon Ben Kosibah wrote during the revolt. When Yehonatan fled to the caves, he brought not only his immediate family, but also branch members.

From the summer of 132 — the beginning of the revolt or close to its outbreak — there is a request by Babata that one of her sons' guardians (newly appointed by the Petra Council) pay six dinars for her son's support for the months of Tamuz, Av and Elul. A receipt for the sum in Aramaic (with Greek translation) ends the document.

The archive contains no document dated after the summer of 132, when the Bar Kochba period began and, in all likelihood, Babata and her household perforce moved to Ein Gedi — governed in the name of the sovereign Jewish State by her kin.

★ ★ ★
THE last document deciphered, dated May 6, 134, is of special importance. It is the only Greek one written in Ein Gedi and deals with Yehuda son of El'azar Khetushyon a year before he married Babata and moved to Mahoza. Here for the first time we are given information on the course of Bar Kochba's revolt in this region and on the status of Ein Gedi in Hadrian's times, which is here referred to as a village of the Emperor.

Yehuda borrows 60 Tyrian silver dinars from Valens, centurion of the First Thracian Cohort of Thousand Infantry. He pledges to repay the loan plus one per cent monthly interest in eight months, and as security pledges the "compound belonging to my father El'azar." The boundaries of this compound are given: "to the east — tents... west — tents and the workshop of that same El'azar my father; south — the market... and north — the road and the fort."

On the eve of the revolt, therefore, a company of 100 Thracian auxiliaries encamped at Ein Gedi. The Cohort to which it was attached was probably organized during Trajan's reign, but its presence there was unknown before the discovery of this document. Documents from centuries later mention that this Cohort was stationed in the vicinity of what is today Amman, the Capital of the Kingdom of Jordan.

With the outbreak of the revolt, the people of Ein Gedi apparently fought against this Roman unit. (Is it possible that the cult objects found last year belonged to them?) Other units were stationed nearby, and it may have been this Cohort which afterwards besieged the Cave of the Letters and the Cave of Dread from camps located on the precipices above.

The description of the aforementioned fort suggests that it is perhaps the very burnt citadel discovered recently at Ein Gedi by an archaeological expedition.

It is interesting to note the relationship between the Roman garrison troops and the residents of Ein Gedi a mere eight years before the revolt. The site of El'azar's workshop can be easily visualized — close to the tents of the Roman soldiers and the fort, and perhaps even servicing them.

From this document, and from the other Hebrew documents of the Bar

Kochba period which list names, we may one day be able to draw a map of Ein Gedi, its lands, its buildings, markets and citadels nearly down to the last detail.

But even more poignantly interesting to us was the third element that had now entered into this relationship. The persons who had so carefully stored all those documents and personal and household articles in the caves had obviously hoped to come back and retrieve them for further use. Then, as we strolled and searched amid the ruins of the Roman camp, it occurred to us that we who were now unearthing the remains of the warriors of the cave in the cliffs below were operating from a camp which had been set up near the site of the Roman camp by members of the Israel Defence Forces. Israel's soldiers of today were helping to restore to life, as it were, their comrades-at-arms of 1,300 years ago. The symbolism of it all was something which not even the most hardened cynic could gainsay.

With us in the Roman camp ruins just then was a Jewish visitor from abroad. As he stood on the precipice taking in the eerie scene, he blurted out the old Hebrew formula: "Am Yisrael hai!" — The Jewish People lives!

He expressed what all of us felt. Condensed and translated from the Hebrew by Moshe Kohn.



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NOTICE

is hereby given that the

28th Ordinary General Meeting

of the above-named company will be held at the company's registered office at Kfar Ata on Monday, September 18, 1961, at 10.00 a.m.

AGENDA

- To receive and consider the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account together with the directors' and the auditors' reports for the year 1960.
- To declare the preferential dividend proposed by the directors for the year 1960 at the rate of 4% in cash payable to the holders of Preference Shares.
- To capitalize out of the reserves of the company the sum necessary to enable its distribution among the Shareholders of the company as at September 18, 1961, in the form of fully paid up Ordinary Shares "C" in the proportion of 10 of such shares in respect of every IL100 of capital held in the form of Ordinary Shares (except those issued in November 1960), 3 of such shares in respect of every IL100 of capital held in the form of Ordinary Shares "B" of a total of IL3,000,000 issued in November 1960, 5 of such shares in respect of every IL100 of capital held in the form of Deferred Shares and 4 of such shares in respect of every IL100 of capital held in the form of Preference Shares, fractions of less than IL1 being disregarded. The new shares will be entitled to dividends as from 1.1.61.
- To elect the directors and the secretary of the company.
- To appoint the auditors.
- Sundries.

The register of members of the company will be closed from September 18, 1961 up to September 18, 1961, both dates inclusive.

Kfar Ata, September 7, 1961.

By order of the Board
J. ABRAMOV, Secretary

To all our friends and patrons
A Very Happy
New Year

ISRAEL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
RABBINICAL HIGH COURT
TO THE MINISTERS OF STATE
AND MEMBERS OF THE
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TO ALL SAGES, RABBIS AND
SCHOLARS IN ISRAEL AND
THE DIASPORA
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ISRAEL —

We send our greetings and
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May the coming year bring peace, prosperity and exultation to the Jewish people in its reborn land.
May the light of the Lord shine upon His People Israel.
May the spirit of the Torah, the knowledge and fear of the Lord and the love of Israel and mankind emanate from Zion to the communities and peoples of the world.
May Israel dwell securely and may the nations know fear no more.

THE EXECUTIVE—MECHAL SHLOMO

the Jewish Post
and OPINION

Israel Bureau

GABRIEL ROOS, Rehov Gileadi, Jerusalem-Tel Aviv
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for a Peaceful and Prosperous
New Year

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Israel and abroad.

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PERSONALITY PORTRAIT

By MARJA WOLSKA

From a Doctor's Notebook

EMIGRATED to Palestine from Russia in 1911 after finishing medical school in 1907; worked with the overwhelming health problems — malaria, dysentery, eye diseases; service in the Turkish Army, 1914-1917; further wars, riots, civil, social, and professional pioneering.

Now ending his seventh month in hospital after a traffic accident crossing Allenby Road.

This is Dr. Moshe Sherman, now celebrating his 50th birthday. The Israeli Medical Association, of which he is co-founder and which recently concluded its international assembly in Jerusalem, is celebrating his 50th birthday. The list of members of the I.M.A., incidentally, includes Albert Einstein and Sigmund Freud.

Dr. Sherman has been practically the entire development of medicine in Israel. What he sees today is the view from his room at Tel Aviv's new Ichilov Hospital — due to the perplexing fact that men can emerge unscathed from historical avalanches, and yet be laid low by a mishap of daily life. (The facilities at Ichilov are gleamingly impressive; but then, traffic hazards in the early days were negligible.)

Wearing sky-blue pyjamas and an elegant grey coat, Dr. Sherman is spry even though immobilized. His spectacles, of which he is quite independent, sit on the bedside table. ("These are just the kind everybody wears after 50.") His explanation for his excellent health is non-medical: "The wisest thing is to pick out healthy parents." He happens also neither to drink nor smoke. He is unbowed by his titles and medical offices.

Today in his hospital room he is hard at work, with medical papers on the bed. Although no longer practicing, he edits "The Quarterly Review," an English bulletin which, the official magazine of the Israel Medical Association, its current issue ("...unavoidably delayed because of the illness of the Editor...") contains articles on such subjects as the migration of doctors, the



Dr. MOSHE SHERMAN

fifth world assembly of the I.M.A., medical research here, the Tel Aviv Museum for the History of Medicine, "hospitals in an exploding population," news from branches abroad, and a new series entitled "Memories from Pioneering Days."

Dr. Sherman is of course one of the handful of doctors who have "Memories" of their own. When he arrived in Palestine there were 20 Jewish doctors. (Today there are 5,000 in Israel, and 4,000 abroad who are members of the World Congress organization.) He was the first in his specialty — ear, nose, and throat — to settle here. Even in those days he was asked the question, "But why did you come?" We don't need you," His answer was, "You cannot yet know what you need. As soon as you bring children here, you will need doctors of all specialties."

Perplexing Difficulties Even in pioneering days, it may be pointed out, organizational difficulties were as perplexing as practical ones. By 1912, when the idea of an association became a reality, there were 80,000 Jews in the country, and 32 Jewish doctors of whom only a quarter spoke Hebrew. Nine were in Jerusalem, ten in Jaffa and Tel Aviv, and the rest scattered. Within a year nearly all had joined the Association except those in Jerusalem, who in 1913 formed their own organization. According to a brief history of the I.M.A.'s first 50 years, this society came into being after considerable difficulties with the principle of having a separate Jewish medical association. A compromise was finally found whereby the group was called "The Hebrew-speaking Medical Society," so that non-Jews who knew Hebrew could also become members. At that time the area was

not a medical wilderness. In Jaffa there was a Jewish hospital, a German one, a French one staffed by nuns, and an English Church Missionary Society hospital staffed by Arabs. Each had 20 or 30 beds. The practice of medicine then, Dr. Sherman recalls, was a comparatively leisurely affair: "It was only about 20 years ago that the pace started to quicken."

Of early patient reaction to doctors' procedures he remembers the following incident: "One day I was painting a badly infected throat. As I finished the patient said, 'Doctor, you were very, very lucky just then. For I felt that I was on the verge of dying, and I had decided that if I was going to, you would go with me. You just escaped death!'"

Even in the early days problems included administrative ones. "One of the first things we started doing was to register births. The Ottoman regime had not been interested in this. Also, we began very early to establish contact with doctors abroad."

Today his projects are again historical and administrative: a complete official history of the Medical Association. Although the view is retrospective, the I.M.A. clearly states its future tasks. Among these are the problem of the aging, funds to help new immigrant doctors and for grants and prizes to medical students; textbooks for medical students in Hebrew; research grants, and the founding of a postgraduate medical school.



If you are a fairly competent knitter you will have time to start making warm winter clothes. Our illustration shows a turtle-neck sweater and skirt, with low-slung belt, which combines a number of currently fashionable features. On the right is a suit which learner-knitters could tackle. It is made of jersey or wool and has hand-knitted detail at collar, cuffs and pockets.

Dutch Labour Market Lacks Women Workers

By Henrietta Boas

THE proportion of working women on the Dutch labour market is gradually diminishing, and is expected to decrease even more in the future, despite the many opportunities for employment. Employers are showing concern with this trend especially in those industries where a high percentage of women are traditionally employed, such as the textile industry. Hospitals are also facing this serious problem, and many beds remain empty, for shortage of nursing personnel. In Amsterdam alone, there is at present a shortage of some 200 nurses in the various hospitals. Other fields, such as teaching, suffer likewise.

Custom Reversed

The reasons are a) that the surplus of women over men, always customary in Holland, has reversed itself for the under-30s, so that the vast majority of girls now marry, and even can be fairly certain to marry at a fairly early age; b) the lower marriage age, especially since young men can now fairly easily earn a salary enabling them to maintain a wife and probably one or two children as well; c) the tax system under which a wife's income is added to that of her husband, propelling him into a more steeply taxed income bracket often makes it unattractive for a wife to be gainfully employed; d) the difficulty of getting household help.

It is true that a revision

of income tax in favour of the married woman is in preparation according to which working wives may deduct a maximum of £1,000 a year (£1,500) for expenses on household assistance, but it is feared that this revision is so limited that it may have little practical effect.

The situation is such that the latest issue of the Dutch Economic-Statistical Information Bulletin has published a special article on the matter. The age at which the two sexes are numerically balanced has gradually risen from 20 to 31 or 32; under that age women are already in a minority in Holland. In contrast to Israel or the U.S., it is exceptional for Dutch married women to work outside their home. A census taken last year showed that of a total of 2,500,000 married women in Holland only 85,000 were employed. Of these a high proportion were newly married.

Problem Studied

With the growing need of Dutch industry for women workers, two different groups are now studying the problem of the housewife in factory or office. The various employers' organizations have established a study committee to look into the problem of how the married woman's job affects her family and her work. The Ministry of Social Affairs is awaiting the conclusions of another committee with regard to what incentives can be offered to get married women to work. Among the provisions considered are special working hours for the married woman, the possibility of part-time work, and the establishment of a much larger number of crèches.

Have a Happy New Year

It is customary to begin the meal on Rosh Hashana night with certain special foods accompanied by special prayers related to the character of the day. Honey is a mainstay of this meal so that we may enjoy a sweet year. A head of lamb or fish is eaten so that we may be as heads and not as tails. A pomegranate is eaten so that our lives may be as rich as the pomegranate is rich in seeds. Lung is eaten so that our sins, when they are being weighed in the Heavenly Court, may be as light as the scales as the lung. Incidentally the scales are the zodiacal sign of the month of Tishri which Rosh Hashana opens.

Scents Are Heavier

HEAVY perfumes do not wear well in this climate and for that reason most women who use any sort of scent prefer the lighter, more refreshing eau de cologne. However, this lighter toilet water evaporates quickly. To have the best of both, Taya chemists have now brought out a highly scented toilet water, calling it a perfume-cologne. The fragrance lingers longer, leaves no cloying feeling.

Nature's natural fragrances were not enough for the Taya chemists. Those usually used were too well known anyway. So they twiddled in their laboratories for many years until they developed some new original scents in their test tubes. Now out under the names of Dillies, Firr, and Lavande d'Azur, this perfume-cologne has merited the flattering appreciation of quite a number of French perfume experts.

An original smart looking flask of a heavy, crackly glass with a gold knob screw top was locally designed and manufactured for these new fragrances. The firm is justly proud of the fact that it is all a local achievement. The triangular box carton done in

Women in a Worried World

By Geoffrey Gore

It is doubtful whether the suffragette ideal of a society where sex is treated as a minor variation, like hair colour, can ever be widely achieved. A society could not long be viable which paid little or no heed to female fertility and the long mothering that children really need. A couple of generations ago it was possible to imagine a Utopia where infants would be raised in institutions by professionals while the mothers would return, shortly after delivery, to pursue their careers. This has indeed been tried, but largely abandoned, in such revolutionary societies as urban Soviet Russia in its earliest years, and the Israeli kibbutz. No responsible person, aware of the scientific discoveries about human infancy and growth made in the last twenty years, could advocate such a policy today. Scientifically, we are returning to the belief of our earliest ancestors on the irreplaceable function of motherhood.

This implies that, for the future health of society, it is undesirable to treat women in the same way as men during their period of fertility, before the youngest children are born. If fathers do take over some of the nurturing and tender care which have been traditionally entirely women's work, and if doubtful whether this recent development is socially or psychologically desirable.

But now that the dangers of death and disease in child-

birth have been so largely eliminated in advanced societies, the period of effective fertility represents a relatively short period in the average woman's expectation of life. Even if fertility is continued up to the menopause, and this is uncommon, a woman can expect to have between twenty and thirty years of life during which, physiologically, she will not be so markedly different from men. One possible social development that might cause less misery and uncertainty than the present situation would be to exploit the differences and distinctive life patterns of men and women. Men and those women who are physiologically or temperamentally incapable of motherhood, would have a continuous career, seeking symbolic success from the time their education was finished. Fertile women, on the other hand, though they might have jobs for a few years before marriage, would start their serious careers in the late forties, and continue in them for some years after men have retired, as would suit their greater expectation of life.

Were late careers to become general for women, this would imply that most women would have two periods of education: a general one in childhood and adolescence, and a vocational training when the children were reared. We saw during the war that women in their forties and fifties are perfectly capable of learning new skills with speed and precision. And most of the women distinguished in the arts who have survived to the menopause have produced their best work late in life.

The demand of the suffragettes and their supporters was that women should have the same rights and opportunities as their brothers. This demand has been in great part conceded by the men; but the unspoken proviso was added that women could have these rights and opportunities only if they adapted completely the male life-rhythms and career lines; no concession was to be made to the specifically female life-rhythms.

We have had this "sexless" pattern for nearly two generations now, and it is time to ask whether it is a satisfactory solution. As most English women find their lives significantly "fuller"

than did their grandmothers? Are women enriching society as much as they could? Surely we would have a happier and more interesting society if we emphasized the fundamental difference in physiology and life-rhythm between men and women, instead of forcing women, if their lives are not to be private or confined to a few "feminine" occupations, to act as though they were imitation men?

(This is the last of a three-part article. The others appeared on August 25 and September 1.) (Copyright.)

Holiday Gifts For Soldiers

Three Chen girls read letters school children have included in their Rosh Hashana gift packages for members of the Defence forces. These individual holiday gifts are one of the many activities of the Soldiers' Welfare Committee. Excerpts from the letters ran along these lines: "Now you are watching over me, soon I will watch over you, so that you, too, can sleep quietly at home." Or, "I am only 8 months in our country and my Hebrew is not good—but soon I will be able to watch over you," or, "Please write and tell me what it is like to die for your country." Photo by Press Photographs Service.

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